The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3655 號五十五百六千二第 日一十月六庚 年巳己治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 20TH JULY, 1869. 二拜禮 號十二月七英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 18, UNCOWAH, Sal. sh., 896, Rosciano, Callao 1st May, Guano.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

July 19, NORMA, North Ger. bk., 332, Pohl, Whampoa 17th July, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

July 19, SUWONADA, Amer. str., 1,802, Clark, Shanghai 16th July, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

July 19, BRAMI, North Ger. bg., 196, Jurgensen, Takao 15th July, Sugar.—ORDER.

July 19, NIL DESPERANDUM, Brit. bg., 157, Tanner, Yokohama 25th June, Ballast.—ORDER.

July 19, CLYDESDALE, Brit. bk., 473, Williams, Yokohama 28th June, Ballast.—ORDER.

Departures.

July 19, KWANG-TUNG, str., for Foochow and Shanghai.

July 20, CHINA, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 19TH.

Prince Albert, str., for Whampoa.
Sea Flower, for Rangoon.

Passengers.

Per *Suwonada*, str., from Shanghai,—
Mr. M. F. Benett, one Mandarin, and 44 Chinese.

Per *Uncowah*, from Callao,—
Mr. Arnielin.

Per P. M. S. S. Co.'s steam-ship *China*,
For Yokohama.—Messrs. Milton, A. S. Ferguson, W. Clark, Bujonjio, and 11 Chinese.
For San Francisco.—Rev. T. W. and Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. F. Stone, C. Mitchell, W. J. Bryans, Capt. Phineas Windsor, Mrs. Francis Campbell, Mrs. Maria Dean, Messrs. Wright, J. Witte, and 805 Chinese in steerage.
For New York.—Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Yates, U.S.N., 3rd Assist. Engineer Jno. H. Bleakie, U.S.N., Capt. S. B. Hodges.

Reports.

The San Salvadorian ship *Uncowah*, from Callao, reports having fine weather and light winds throughout the passage, crossing the Equator in long. 131.34 W. on the 26th May. Spoke the French ship *Enrique*, from Callao to Amoy, on the 6th June, in lat. 10.11 N., and long. 130.51 E.

Auction Sales To-day.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Sundry Articles.

DR. VARNUM D. COLLINS,

HOLDING a Diploma from the Philadelphia Dental College, resumes the practice of his profession at Hongkong. *Office and Residence, 59, Wyndham Street*; but patients visited at their homes if desired. All diseases of the teeth treated, and artificial work inserted on gold, silver, vulcanite and Allen's continuous gum.
tf 1150 Hongkong, 14th June, 1869.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
[illegible] NOTICE.

SHARE No. 161 has been placed in the hands of the Directors FOR SALE. Sealed tenders for purchase of same will be received until the 22nd instant.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.
15d 1319 Hongkong, 7th July, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
tf 1243 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at Kobe and Osaka, as Commission Merchant and General Agent.
HENRY LUCAS.
tf 773 17th April, 1869.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. BENJAMIN E. GALL as a Partner in our firm.
FAWCETT & Co.
tf 643 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

FROM this date Mr. GEORGE E. LANE will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this port.
GEO. F. BOWMAN.
tf 526 Hongkong, 15th March, 1869.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.
RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,
are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York.
[1y 713 Ap. 10

F. A. WHEELER,
HAIR-CUTTER AND DRESSER,
26, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(opposite Lane, Crawford & Co.)

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Residence.
[551] [Mch22

NOW READY.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

Price in London, £7 4s.; in Hongkong, $30.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th May, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866,

RECOGNISED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,—
Francs 80,000,000,—£3,200,000.

RESERVED FUND.—
Francs 20,000,000,—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE: 14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
AGENCIES AT LONDON, NANTES, LYONS, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, SAINT DENIS, (ILE DE LA REUNION,) AND YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

THIS BANK issues Drafts on its Paris Head Office, on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, and on its Agencies in London, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon, and Yokohama, and on the principal places of Commerce on the Continent of Europe, India, America, China, Australia, &c.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, upon which no Commission is charged, and no Interest allowed.
BILLS on Europe, India, America, Australia, &c., &c., are purchased or remitted for collection.
LOCAL BILLS discounted, and LOANS granted on Merchandize, &c., &c.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available for the purchase of Merchandize in all parts of the World, on terms to be ascertained on application to the Manager.
E. DELBANCO,
Manager.
Offices in Hongkong:—
BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, December, 1863. [790

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—JULIUS MENKE, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq. — A. Joost, Esq.
William Lemann, Esq. — J. P. Duncanson, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — Richard Rowett, Esq.
S. D. Sassoon, Esq. — E. R. Belilios, Esq.
Henley J. B. Taylor.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.,
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Call of Twenty-five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,000 to 40,000, inclusive, is payable on the 1st day of JULY next, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 36th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.
By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
tf 1141 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for
GRANT'S TRANS-MONGOLIAN TELEGRAPHIC LINE,
Via KIACHTA,
Beg to state that Telegrams are always despatched once (and often twice) a week from Shanghai. Messages have been delivered in London within 18 days from date they left Shanghai, and therefore time could be saved by people patronizing the above line.
FESEFELD & Co.
1m 1332 Hongkong, 8th July, 1869.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

THE Undersigned having obtained the Exequatur of the Chinese Government at Peking to his nomination as CONSUL FOR THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION AT CANTON, hereby gives notice that he has assumed the duties of this office, and that all separate German Consulates at Canton will henceforth be discontinued.
CARLOWITZ.
Canton, 7th July, 1869.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, DECEASED.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testatment of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, formerly of Hongkong, and lately of Acton, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, one of the Executors in the said Will named, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts forthwith. Persons having claims against the Estate are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., or to HENRY C. CALDWELL, Esq., Solicitor, on or before the 31st day of January, 1870, after which date no claims will be received or admitted.
Dated Hongkong, 9th day of July, 1869.
E. E. BAKER,
Executor.
tf 1342

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.
Spring Gardens,
ESTABLISHED 1857.
McDOUGALL & CO., ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS, SHIPS' SMITHS, and GENERAL WORKERS.
Boilers made and repaired; for prices of New Boilers, apply at the Works, *Spring Gardens.*
3m 1278 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has Opened a RESTAURANT in the Old Police Station, situated in Wellington Street, and hopes by strict attention to Comfort, Cleanliness, and Cheapness, to obtain the Patronage and favor of the Public. Meals at all hours. Also Single and Double Bed Rooms to let. Apply to
MA-YAT.
1m 1280 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Printing Office of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to the house No. 1, at the Corner of *Hollywood Road* and *Pottinger Street*, and opposite the "Hotel d'Europe."
NORONHA & SONS.
tf 1047 Hongkong, 31st May, 1869.

Intimations.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, *Limited.*

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Call of $100 per Share will become due at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on the 30th instant, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted.
Interest at the rate of 12 % per annum will be charged after the above date.
N.B.—The Scrip receipts for the First Call, as well as those above referred to, will be exchanged for share certificates of the Company as soon as the necessary forms are received from England, due notice of which will be given to the shareholders.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 14th June, 1869.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that he is now publishing a series of 40 Views of Hongkong, price $25.
10 Views from plates 14 by 9
26 do. do. 10 " 8
4 small instantaneous subjects of Dragon Feast.
tf 1713 Hongkong, 10th September, 1868.

KELUNG COAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Steamers and Vessels with the best FORMOSA COAL at current rates, or to deliver the same under contract at any port in China.
The company having always a large quantity in store, vessels will not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.
DODD & Co.,
Agents.
tf 281 Kelung, 6th January, 1868.

E. AURBACH & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS & STOREKEEPERS, NEWCHWANG,
BEG to call the attention of masters of vessels and others visiting that port, to their
EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT,
replete with every Article of
SHIP CHANDLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
And to which they have added a thorough
COMPRADORING BRANCH.
They have also built a commodious
BOWLING ALLEY AND BILLARD ROOM,
Furnished with complete appurtenances, equal to any in the North of China.
6m 1120 Newchwang, 1st June, 1869.

NOTICE.

STAG HOTEL.

THIS Establishment having been entirely Refurnished and much improved, was REOPENED on [illegible] June, 12th.
J. BAILEY WATSON, in again taking charge of the above, begs to return his thanks to his numerous friends and the public generally for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years, and trusts that, by strict attention to cleanliness and the general comfort of his patrons, to merit a continuance of their support.

Tiffin,..........................at 1 o'clock P.M.
Dinner,.........................at 7 "

N.B.—Two of HARRIS'S first class Iron BILLIARD TABLES.
J. B. WATSON,
tf 1152 Hongkong, 14th June, 1869.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong, that he has secured the Services of Mr. J. R. Statin, late of San Francisco, to assist him, and hopes by a strict attention to Business to merit a continuance of their Patronage.
Hongkong Hotel Hair Dressing Saloon.
2m 1216 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE management of the HONGKONG HOTEL has this day been placed in the hands of Mr. GEORGE E. POTTS, to whom all communications on the business of the Hotel should be addressed.
YEE-WO & Co.
tf 685 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE Lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL having this day been transferred to me, the interest and responsibility of LEE-A-FONG ceases.
The business as before will be carried on under the name of YEE-WO & Co.
CHUN-CHAN,
Lessee.
tf 686 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have been appointed "Lloyds' Agents" for the ports of Tamsui and Kelung, in Formosa.
DODD & Co.
tf 1068 Tamsui, 28th May, 1869.

B. J. DORSEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
INSURANCE AGENT,
41 *and* 42, *Merchants' Exchange,*
CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

References:—
ALLAN MCLANE, Esq., President, Pacific M. S. S. Co., New York.
LOUIS MCLANE, Esq., New York.
JOHN EADIE, Esq., President, United States Life Ins. Co., New York.
Messrs. BARRON & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. C. ADOLPHE, LOW & Co., San Francisco.
GEO. E. LANE, Esq., Agent, Pacific M. S. S. Co., Yokohama.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, Esq., Agent, Pacific M. S. S. Co., Shanghai. [1y 1337

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS AND BILLIARD SALOONS,
4, WELLINGTON STREET.

Wines and Spirits of the First Quality.
D. BROWN & Co., *Proprietors.*
tf 672 Hongkong, 5th April, 1869.

T. E. HAWKINS'S
HORSE REPOSITORY
AND
HORSE SHOEING FORGE,
Duddell Street, Hongkong.

Horses and Ponies carefully Broken to Saddle and Harness.
Horses, Ponies, Harness, and Carriages always on Hand for Sale.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 17th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MICHELL, BARNARD & Co., of Manila, have been appointed Agents for Manila for the *Daily Press, Chinese Issue of Daily Press, Overland Trade Report, Straits Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Manila will please make application to them.
Daily Press Office, June, 1869.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 20th July, 1869, at Noon,
At their Auction Sales Room, Queen's Road,—
AN INVOICE OF ENGLISH-MADE STATIONERY, well assorted, just landed, ex *Carmarthenshire*, consisting of Blue WOVE, Cream and Blue Laid FOOLSCAPS plain, ditto ditto Ruled and Faint Ruled, Yellow WOVE POST, Blue and White LETTER PAPER, Blue Laid DEMY, Yellow WOVE, Blue and Cream Laid NOTE of various sizes, assorted Tinted NOTE and Overland POST, Cream Wove Lined LETTER PAPER; White and Pink Blotting PAPER, Copying BOOKS, Copy PAPER, Oil SHEETS, Cream and Blue Laid ENVELOPES, Yellow Wove and Tinted ditto of assorted sizes, Waverley PENCILS, Sealing WAX, Blank BOOKS, LEDGERS, JOURNALS, &c., &c., &c.

100 Dozen	Assorted PERFUMERY, SCENTS, and HAIR OIL.
150 Boxes	Assorted TOILET SOAP.
50 "	White Windsor SOAP.
50 "	Scented Golden Yellow SOAP.
100 Dozen	White Cotton SOCKS & STOCKINGS.
10 "	Best London-made WHITE SHIRTS, Linen Fronts.
50 "	assorted descriptions, Linen COLLARS.
15 "	Superior Paragon Rich Silk UMBRELLAS.
5 Cases	English Safety MATCHES, each 25 gross.
20 "	Assorted CONFECTIONERY, in bottles.
10 "	Loaf SUGAR.
4 "	Prime York HAMS.
200 Dozen	Printed Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS.
20 "	Brown and White Turkish TOWELS.
10 "	Gauze UNDERSHIRTS.
60 "	Pen and Pocket KNIVES.
50 "	Paint and Tar BRUSHES.
50 Cases	Swaine and Boord's OLD TOM.
100 "	Schiedam GIN.
50 "	Hennessy's BRANDY.
30 Casks	ALE, quarts.
5 Cases	TOBACCO.
50 Boxes	Sperm CANDLES.

A quantity of PRESERVES, STORES, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1398 Hongkong, 19th July, 1869.

FOR SALE.

THE following properties, belonging to the Estate of DENT & Co.:—
AT HANKOW.
The property at present occupied by Messrs. EVANS & RAINBOW, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, with Servants' OFFICES, and STABLES, and three GODOWNS, each 150 feet by 60.
The situation of this property, outside the British Concession, its River frontage of 320 feet, and extensive Godown accommodation, makes it one of the most valuable at Hankow, especially for Steamboat purposes.

AT KIUKIANG.
Four lots on the British Concession, with a frontage of 232 feet on the River Bund. The buildings consist of a DWELLING HOUSE, with Servants' OFFICES, and two GODOWNS, 100 feet by 50, and 105 feet by 66, on the front lots, and of a GODOWN, 155 feet by 60 feet, on the back lot.
For further Particulars, apply
At the Office of the Trustees,
No. 7, *Pedder's Hill*,
Or to H. P. HANSSEN,
Shanghai.
113d 716 Hongkong, 12th April, 1869.

LEONARD BARNES,
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER,
(By appointment).
Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted.
Head Stones cut and erected.
Spring Gardens,
Opposite Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.
tf 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

E. R. HANDLEY,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY).
HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH,
ZINC WORKER, AND GAS FITTER.
10, *Queen's Road West.*
tf 1014 Hongkong, 25th May, 1869.

FESEFELD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next door to Hongkong Dispensary.
3m 874 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1869.

BUTCHEE'S LIVERY STABLES
AND
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
HORSES received on Livery.
Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.
Farriery, by an experienced European.
Harness and Saddlery repaired and renovated; a stock of London-made being always on hand.
Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.
Horses always on hand for Sale.
J. B. B. having received a very large supply of the best English-made
CARRIAGE MATERIALS, PAINTS, VARNISH, &c.,
is prepared to build or repair Carriages with promptness, at very moderate Terms.
Veterinary work carefully attended to.
(J.B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.
tf 875 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1869.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. WATCHELS, GROOS & Co., of Nagasaki, have been appointed Agents for Japan for the *Daily Press, Overland Trade Report, Straits Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Japan will please make application to them.
Daily Press Office, July, 1868.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, having been adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court on the *Thirteenth day of May*, 1868. A Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his last examination, and make application for his discharge, will be held before the Honorable John Smale, Esquire, Chief Justice of the said Court, at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, on *Friday, the Twentieth day of August*, 1869, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.
At this Meeting, proofs of the Debts of the Creditors will be received.
Frederick Sowley Hulfam, Esquire, is the Official Assignee, and Mr. Francis Innes Hazeland is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.
1310 Hongkong, 6th July, 1869.

Intimations.

TO BE LET, OR FOR SALE.

A Pleasantly situated Bungalow, with Garden, Coachhouse, and Stable. Situated in the *Calcada do San Francisco*, Macao. Government ground rental of $8 per annum.
Apply to J. J. FRANCIS, Esq., Hongkong, or J. B. WHITE, Esq., Macao.
tf 509 Macao, 12th March, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

ICE CREAM can be had at the Hotel Bar every day, from 5 to 7.30 P.M.
Pastry ready at all hours.
tf 1018 Hongkong, 25th May, 1869.

ILLUMINATIONS,
TRANSPARENCIES, TRIUMPHAL ARCHES, AND OTHER DECORATIONS,
For the approaching visit of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for the above, all information in reference thereto can be obtained from Messrs. WILSON & SALWAY.
JOHN B. HOLLAND.
Scenic Artist, &c.
1297 Hongkong, 5th July, 1869.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

DE SILVER & Co. being about to CLOSE their business, offer their Entire Stock at Cost, the same consisting of Ship Chandlery, including Rope, Hemp, Canvas, Oakum, Pitch, Bass's Ale, Guinness's Stout, and a large variety of Oilman's Stores. Bar Steel, Boiler Plate, Yellow Metal, Carbines, Pistols, Cartridges, Scales weighing lbs. and Catties, Stores, large Camboosses, Lamps and Chandeliers. An assortment of entirely New Styles of Kerosine Stand Lamps, Ash Oars, Flat and Round Rubber Packing, &c., &c.
tf 1277 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M. D., *Resident Surgeon.*
Mr. YOUNG, *House Surgeon.*
W. PATERSON, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION.—
1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " (2 Beds in ea. Room)...... " $2.00
3rd " (Public Wards)...... " $1.00
These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendance, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.
All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.
(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended:
1st Class.......................................$60.
2nd " ....$40.
3rd " ....$20.)
By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.
6m 1314 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

WHAMPOA BEEF, Shanghai MUTTON, and all table requisites for Family use,
AT
J. FRISBY & Co.'s,
Butchers, Grocers, and Market Compradors,
Store 73, corner of Wellington and Graham Sts.
Butcher's Stall, Central Market.
tf 881 Hongkong, 1st May, 1869.

Will be published in Calcutta, about the 10th August, 1869.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIST
AND
STATISTICAL REPORTER;
A Monthly Journal devoted to Economic and Statistical Inquiries concerning India.
Edited by
ROBERT KNIGHT (*Times of India*),
Fellow of the Statistical Society, London.

Subscription 24 Rs. a year in advance; 30 Rs. in arrears.

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names direct to Mr. Knight, Bombay.

MR. KNIGHT'S retirement from the Daily Press of India will set him free on the 1st July next, to establish a journal devoted exclusively to those economic and statistical inquiries which have been pursued by him for many years past in the columns of the *Times of India*. The *Indian Economist* will at the outset be published on the 1st of every month, and will be devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of economic questions concerning India. The *Statistical Reporter*, which will appear as a supplement to each number, with separate paging and index, will gather together such statistics as exist or are to be got concerning the agriculture and resources of the provinces, and the commerce, population, revenues, debt, and public works of the empire, and will present them in the simplest and most useful form the Editor can devise.
It is hoped that the publication of this journal will give a new impetus to statistical inquiries in India, and be the means of spreading exact information upon questions on which Indian publicists and statesmen are now constantly at fault from the want of it. The most manifest defect probably in our administrative system is the fact that there is not a district in the empire the exact position and resources of which are known to us. The very first condition of successful administration is thus wanting. In Orissa, the other day, a narrow export of 30,000 tons of rice from a province containing 3,000,000 of people growing nothing but rice, was held to be conclusive proof that large food reserves existed in the province, while a very brief statistical inquiry would have shown that so narrow an export in the face of the high prices that had been ruling for years, proved that the province was normally treading on the verge of famine.
There are no satisfactory statistics at present in India upon any subject but its trade, while such as do exist are buried in the recesses of the Secretariats, or in the Appendices to Parliamentary Returns, out of reach of the public. Long familiarity with the kind of information wanted, the sources from which it is to be obtained, and the shape in which it requires to be presented, furnishes the Editor, as he himself believes, with special qualifications for the task he has undertaken. He proposes to meet a want which he has felt keenly himself, and believes that his new journal will be found to be indispensable by every merchant, journalist, and civilian in the country, within a very few months of its publication.
In the *Times of India* he has dealt for many years imperfectly with the great questions to which the *Indian Economist* will now be specially devoted. Imperial and local taxation, the Indian debt, currency reforms, weights and measures, the land settlements of the country, our financial relations with England, railway extension and public works, banking, commerce, and exchange, and the course of the Legislature and of the Executive Governments thereon, will form the leading subjects of discussion in the new Journal. The Editor trusts he may rely upon the co-operation of the Services to make his new journal what he proposes it should become. He does not intend it to be a mere newspaper, but an authority upon questions affecting the material well-being of the country; and he will gladly receive suggestions for the improvement of his plans, and offers of assistance in the execution of them from any part of India. He will be glad also to know early the number of subscribers to the journal upon which he may count at the outset. The journal will probably become a weekly paper eventually.
Publishers—
Messrs. WYMAN BROTHERS, CALCUTTA.
Agents—
THE MADRAS TIMES, MADRAS.
Mr. GEORGE STREET, LONDON.
Bombay, May, 1869. [1377

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, or $4.50 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 12th instant, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after Thursday, the 15th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Undersigned for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
21d 1370 Hongkong, 14th July, 1869.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with the requirements of the [illegible] an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of July instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming any Resolutions that may be passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders on the 12th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
22d 1308 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1869.

THE undersigned have established themselves at Pagoda Island, as Stevedores, Coal Merchants, Lumpers, and General Commission Agents under the Style and Firm of BROWN, KINTOW & Co.
The best ten Ballast and pure water from wells at "Mingan Pass." Also, any other necessary procurable in the Foochow market, supplied at the most reasonable rates. Cargoes discharged or loaded, and teas carefully stowed by the ton.
BROWN, KINTOW & Co.
Pagoda Island, Foochow,
July 8th, 1869. [tf 1388

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE above Company having recently erected, at their Docking Establishment at Kowloon, *First Class Machinery*, are prepared to furnish *tenders* for the manufacture and repairing of *Boilers* of any size, and for the making or repairing of steam machinery (marine or stationary), or of sugar crushing, and refining machinery. Shafting, gearing, and every description of Factory or mill work undertaken.
A new Jetty is in course of completion, alongside of which vessels drawing 18 feet of water can lay at any state of the tide; attached to the Jetty are *shears* capable of lifting *Fifty Tons.*
ROB. S. WALKER,
Secretary.
tf 1237 Hongkong, 24th June, 1869.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees, and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at HONGKONG and WHAMPOA, for the DOCKING and REPAIRS of Vessels of all classes.
At Hongkong the Company have the only Dock in the Harbour,—a granite Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to admit ships of 350 feet in length, and drawing 22 feet of water.
Attached to it there are Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, and Machinery works, and everything necessary for the repairs of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.
The Company have also opened a Ship Yard by the side of the HONGKONG DOCK, and are ready to contract for the construction of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any size.
At Whampoa, the Company will take Ships at reduced rates.
The Steam Tug *Little Orphan* can be engaged to tow Vessels to sea or berth them, at reasonable rates.
For Particulars apply to
ROB. S. WALKER,
Secretary.
Company's Office, Queen's Road,
Corner of Ice House Lane.
tf 691 Hongkong, 8th April, 1869.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS,
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Demensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent.
The list of Charges for lighting or remetaling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

NAGASAKI PATENT SLIP.

THIS SLIP is now available for docking Ships of 1,200 Tons or under, and all work connected therewith, as also in the SHIPWRIGHTS, JOINERS, BOAT-BUILDERS, SPAR-MAKERS, and general departments is under experienced European Superintendence.
The SLIP has been most substantially constructed, in a perfectly land locked and secure position, and has been pronounced by competent authority as equal to any existing works of the same kind.
Charge, for three days use of the Slip, One Dollar per ton, and all labour, material, &c., supplied on moderate terms. For further information, apply to
GLOVER & Co.,
Managers.
tf 937 Nagasaki, Japan.

Intimations.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"MALACCA,"
will leave for the above places at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 20th instant.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1869. [1378

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Market Circulars, prepared by the Chamber, will in future be issued *late* on the *afternoon* of the day preceding the departures of the fortnightly P. & O. Mail Steamers. Subscribers are requested to send for their copies between the hours of 4 P.M. and midnight.
J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1869. [tf 1403

THE Undersigned [illegible] *Carmarthenshire*, and are now offering FOR SALE, at low rates, a well assorted Invoice of STATIONERY, from Messrs. WATERLOW & SONS, London, comprising:
Cream Laid Letter and Note PAPERS, assorted sizes.
Blue Laid Letter and Note PAPERS, assorted sizes.
Cream Laid Letter and Note PAPER, ruled with faint lines; Mourning PAPER and ENVELOPES; Blue and White FOOLSCAPS, Pink and White Blotting PAPER, Brown Packing PAPER, Quill and Steel PENS, Paper FASTENERS, Account and Memorandum BOOKS, Writing DESKS, Office KNIVES, INKSTANDS, &c., &c., &c.
MORRIS & Co.,
Queen's Road.
tf 1401 Hongkong, 20th July, 1869.

SPANISH CONSULATE.

TENDERS will be received at Manila on the 7th proximo, by the *Junta Real de la Almoneda*, for the supply of paper for cigars, under conditions to be seen at this Consulate.
Parties wishing to supply the above article, are invited to inspect the said conditions.
MANUEL DE COLARTE,
Acting Consul for Spain.
13d 1391 Hongkong, 12th July, 1869.

WANTED,

A FIRST-RATE, active Chinese Compradore, well acquainted with Hongkong business, for a European mercantile establishment of importance in Hongkong. References and amount of Security required. Apply by letter, in English and Chinese, to A. X., Compradore, care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1400 Hongkong, 19th July, 1869.

FOR INVALIDS,
Ex Overland.
EPPS'S COCOA.
SCHWEITZER'S COCOTINA.
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
1w 1396 Hongkong, 19th July, 1869.

SODA WATER CORKS.
SULPHURIC ACID.
Bristol's SARSAPARILLA.
" PILLS.
FLORIDA WATER.
Above in quantity, or retail.
A. S. WATSON & Co.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
1w 1397 Hongkong, 19th July, 1869.

A GENTLEMAN is desirous to join another in renting a house of four or six rooms. Apply to W., care of *Daily Press Office.*
tf 1392 Hongkong, 17th July, 1869.

SUGAR DEPOT,
No. 25, *Wellington Street.*
THE undersigned have this day opened the above establishment for the sale of their Refined Sugar, Golden Syrup, and Molasses for ship and family use.
For particulars as to prices and qualities, apply at the above depot.
WAHEE, SMITH & Co.
East Point,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1869. [1m 1387

EASTLACK & WINN,
Dental Surgeons.
ON and after the 15th July, Dr. Winn's office will be removed from No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, to his residence, corner of *Arbuthnot Road* and *Chancery Lane.*
tf 1373 Hongkong, 14th July, 1869.

NEITHER Captain JEFFREY, nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the *North Star* from Cardiff, without a written order.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
14d 1356 Hongkong, 12th July, 1869.

ANDREW MILLAR,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBER,
COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER,
1, *Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane.*
tf 1020 Hongkong, 26th May, 1869.

MORRIS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
NEWS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
tf647 (*Late J. B. Morris, News Agent.*) [Ap1

CASE & Co.,
NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND OSACA,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
tf1938] [Oc12

INGLIS & Co.,
NAGASAKI, JAPAN.
SHIPCHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
Fullest assortment at the lowest Prices.
tf1939] [Oc12

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and
DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY IF REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, *Wyndham Street.*
tf 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

NOW READY.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION
AND
STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Notices to Consignees.

DUTCH BARK "*CORNELIA HENDRIKA*," FROM ROTTERDAM AND SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and take immediate delivery of their goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 1399 Hongkong, 19th July, 1869.

"*CECILIA*," FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for *countersignature*, and to take *immediate* delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
8d 1379 Hongkong, 15th July, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.
Ex "Cambodge," 2nd *February*, 1869.
GFC 15985 ... 1 Case Chemicals.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 6th July, 1869.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1869

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1869 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—
Messrs. Brown & Co., Swatow.
" Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Amoy.
" Thompson & Co., Foochow.
" Lane, Crawford & Co., Shanghai.
" Watchells, Groos & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. Fisher, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.
Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill, London.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Monday morning at 9.50, and the last messengers left the office at 10.10.

The Daily Press

Hongkong, July 20th, 1869.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the failure of the Customs' Bank at Amoy will be the subject of serious investigation. This is not the first time that a Customs' Bank has failed, to the heavy loss of foreign merchants, who had taken the paper imagining it to be *bona fide* Government security, and as good as the revenue of the Customs. About a year ago, a great sensation was created by the failure of the Shen-Yun-Tai Bank at Hankow, under circumstances which were almost identical with those connected with the present affair. There was a Consular conference and sundry protesting, but it does not appear that, as yet, any redress whatever has been obtained.

The circumstances attending the failure of the Amoy Customs' Bank, appear simply to be as follows. There is a certain individual appointed by the Government as Customs' Bank Manager. To him are entrusted the moneys accruing from the Customs. He speculates with them; loses and breaks; and those who have taken the Customs' Bank Drafts, under the impression that it was good as against the authorities, suddenly find themselves left with worthless paper, and discover that they have been simply cajoled into believing that the concern was a Government Bank at all, and that their claim lies exclusively against an absconded individual Chinaman.

It is to be presumed that the officials in the present case, will contest their liability in precisely the same way, and probably quite as successfully, as was done in the case of the Bank at Hankow. But that, by so doing, they are not only evading a responsibility, which properly devolves upon them, but also doing their utmost to ruin their credit, and place themselves in straits for funds on all future occasions, there can be no question. It is perhaps hopeless to get the Chinese Government to acknowledge any liability; although, by allowing the Bank to pretend to be an official institution, they doubtless become liable to third parties for it, according to every principle of equity and sound sense. But it may not be quite so hopeless to appeal to their sense of interest, and to point out the serious results that must accrue from a loss of credit such as this. It is perfectly certain that if such practices be permitted, any attempt of the Chinese Government to raise a loan must be attended with the greatest difficulty; and, as it is very generally reported that this step is at the present time under contemplation on the part of the Imperial Government, the interest they have at stake in the matter is at once apparent. The very least that the Authorities at Peking should do, on this becoming known to them, is to take stringent measures to prevent these local Government Banks from trading on their own account in any description of merchandize. The Customs Regulations very wisely forbid any foreign *employé* from engaging in Trade, and it is even more necessary that the same stringent rule should be made applicable to the Chinese, and more particularly to those entrusted with the Government Funds.

It is also essential that some steps be taken to secure that it shall be known, beyond any doubt, what is the exact *status* of these establishments; whether they have the security of the Government, or whether they are merely private concerns. Their standing has hitherto been considered so good that the local officials have repeatedly borrowed large sums from private firms on security of Customs' Bank paper. It is essential both for the public interests, and also for the credit of the Chinese officials—central or local), whichever it may be—who are responsible, that the matter should be at once placed in a clear light.

The Band of the 75th Stirlingshire Regiment will perform at the Public Gardens this day, commencing at 6 P.M. The following is the Programme:—

Overture	*Barber of Seville*	Rossini.
Quadrille	*Perichole*	Coote.
Selection	*L'Eclair*	Halevy.
Waltz	*Juliet*	Coote.
Scena and Aria	*Trovatore*	Verdi.
Galop	*Roulette*	Coote.
God save the Queen		Bull.

ITALIAN MEANNESS.

Meanness, shabbiness, and stinginess, in the capital of the kingdom of Italy, have grown to be more than an art; they have attained the proportions of a science. I thought I had already seen some samples of pretty close shaving in North Italy; but when, going to a fashionable stationer's in Florence to purchase some photographs, I saw a tremendous dandy, with a watch-chain as big as Queen Guinevere's girdle, ask for *one envelope*, tender a sou—one halfpenny—in payment, and receive *four centesimi* in change, I saw that I had gotten among a race whose close-fistedness was colossal. Florence is nearly the only city where you meet the *centesimo*, the fifth part of the halfpenny, in active currency. Even the Spaniards are ashamed of anything under four reals. The Florentines have a sliding scale of parsimony worthy of Elwes, the miser, who burnt rush-lights on weekdays and halfpenny dips on Sunday, and one short six on Christmas-day. Thus, at Doney's, the most aristocratic *caffè* in Florence, if you ask for *caffè ordinario*, they bring you a very washy decoction, with white sugar in dust; but if you pay an extra halfpenny, you can have *caffè speciale*, which is slightly stronger, and accompanied by sugar in small lumps; and finally, by ordering the mighty *caffè espresso*, you are entitled to a positively palatable cup of coffee and four big lumps of sugar. According to Mr. Pitt Crawley's charwoman in "Vanity Fair," "it's only baronets as cares for fardens;" but to this thrifty class must be added the descendants of the Midici and the Strozzi. It would appear that the Florentines are anxious to make up for the extravagance of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and for the last three centuries have been striving, by pinching and parin, to repair the deficit in Tuscan finance caused by the prodigality of that expensive person. They have quite a microscopic vision for economies; and at the *caffes* at night, if a waiter sees that one side of the room is deserted by guests, he forthwith turns off the gas in that part.—*Rome and Venice. By George Augustus Sala.*

A Frenchman has invented a one-wheel vehicle, to be drawn by a pony, which he calls a "monocycle."

CONTRACTS WITH CHINESE.

Commenting upon a recent case, in which it appeared that a contract drawn up on the one side in English and the other in Chinese, differed materially in the two versions, the Shanghai *Recorder* considers that contracts in different languages are a fatal mistake. Duplicates in one language would be amply sufficient in all cases. And for several reasons it would be well that the language selected should be Chinese. The native would have no excuse for pleading defective information, and the foreigner could as easily secure himself by a Chinese contract as by one drawn up in English. For if the native infringes it the remedy is the same, whatever language be employed. The Chinese authorities are the judges, and it is of course better that all documents bearing on a dispute submitted to them should be in Chinese. If the foreigner infringe it each Consulate is provided with a qualified interpreter, and there can thus be no more doubt about the provisions of a Chinese document than about those of one drawn up in English. For the perfect security of the foreigner, however, it would alone be necessary for him to have the contract, supposed in Chinese, stamped at his Consulate, where the official interpreter could fully explain the nature of the engagement. Nothing can exceed the absurdity of the present system under which each of the two parties signs a document a single syllable of which he does not understand, but which he assumes to be all right until a legal process convinces him to the contrary. The converse of the plan we suggest might with almost equal advantage be adopted. If English be preferred, both parties could submit the document to the Mixed Court, the assessor to which institution could then explain minutely to the native the nature of what he was signing. But we have a fancy for the former plan, because as the foreigner must sue before a native tribunal, there would be less room for delay and misunderstanding were the documents in dispute couched in the Chinese language. This, however, is purely a matter of detail. The essential things are that those who bind themselves by contracts should not be content with unofficial authentication, and that there should be but one language employed. It is known from experience how difficult it is to reproduce technicalities in a language so clumsy as Chinese, and containing no exact equivalents for terms which in English from long usage carry their own meaning legibly stamped upon them.

THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI FOR 1868.

The following admirable summary of the Trade of the above port for the past year, is given in the course of Consul Medhurst's Report:—

I add a summary which presents in brief the general results that have been arrived at, and affords an opportunity of comparing the figures for the past year with those of 1867.

British Trade.

		Taels	Taels
1868	Import	43,302,911	75,524,795
	Export	32,221,884	
1867	Import	43,254,820	64,874,181
	Export	21,019,361	
	Increase		Taels 10,650,614

Other Foreign Trade.

		Taels	Taels
1868	Import	3,904,532	13,835,977
	Export	9,931,445	
1867	Import	3,315,714	10,924,427
	Export	7,608,713	
	Increase		Taels 2,911,550

The advance which the whole trade has made during the past year, as exhibited by this table, is quite unprecedented; and it proves the capabilities of expansion which the port, from its peculiar position and advantages, so abundantly possesses. Another remarkable, and, to the British mind, satisfactory conclusion may be deduced, and that is, the very large proportion of this enormous, and which should be prosperous, trade that falls to the share of Great Britain and her dependencies. I have pointedly drawn attention to this fact when treating of the subject of imports; but it will be observed that the preponderance runs through the thread of the entire trade until, in the grand total, it exhibits us as participators in its benefits to the extent of fully six-sevenths of the whole. This feature of the trade has not, I conceive, had that prominence accorded to it in previous reports which it deserves.

It is worthy of notice that the foreign imports and exports estimated as above, at a value of Taels 89,360,772, do not by any means represent the whole actual trade of the place. As I pointed out under the head of Grey Shirtings, this port performs to a large extent the functions of an intermediary depôt for Japan, the Yang-tsze, Ningpo, and the Northern ports. Return No. IX gives some valuable details in support of this. Out of a value of Taels 50,200,000 of foreign imported goods, it will be there seen that Taels 37,700,000 are re-exported in the proportions of 2,080,000 to Japan, &c., and 35,600,000 to the Coast ports, leaving over Taels 12,450,000 as the local consumption of this port in such goods. Of the foreign exports, valued at a total of Taels 19,250,000, (of which 12,700,000 is contributed by Hankow and Kiukiang and 480,000 by Ningpo and Foochow in Tea alone) are derived from other ports, river and coastwise, leaving Taels 19,890,000 as the export proper of the port to foreign countries. Apart, moreover, from trade to and from foreign countries, Shanghai is shown to possess a considerable trade of its own with coast and other ports, in Chinese goods. It will be seen from the same return that the imports from Hankow, Kiukiang, and Ningpo, of Chinese goods, not re-exported to foreign countries, in valued at Taels 15,071,220 of which a value of Taels 8,413,354 is re-exported to Chinese ports, and Taels 6,657,875 is consumed on the spot. Again, of the Chinese produce of local origin, not sent to any but Chinese ports, as large a value as Taels 7,813,440 is shewn to be exported, details of which are to be found in the first columns of Return No. VI. It follows that the local trade of this port, carried on with other Chinese ports in foreign bottoms, may be estimated at Taels 22,884,669. This added to the estimated value of the whole foreign trade makes a grand total of Taels 112,245,441 which represents the entire trade of Shanghai. This is of course exclusive of all purely native trade in Chinese craft, of which no reliable *data* are procurable; but judging from the forest of masts which line the upper portion of the river off the native town, it must be very considerable. In this connection I may venture to suggest the expediency with respect to future Returns, of moving the Supreme Authorities at Peking to direct the local executive in every port to afford the Consul the same facilities for reference to the books and records of the native Customs' Offices, which are now so obligingly accorded by the Officers of the Maritime Customs' Service. Much valuable information hitherto unattainable might thereby be secured.

HOME CRITICS ON CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Shanghai Recorder.)

It is very difficult to satisfy the self constituted critics of Chinese affairs who week after week pour their floods of nonsense into the London papers. At one time foreign merchants resident in China are abused for pressing their rights with so much vehemence as to endanger friendly relations with the Chinese. At another they are blamed for making all other considerations subservient to trade, and for submitting to insults and exactions rather than relinquish their opium monopoly. At one time the Ministers and Consuls are blamed for giving encouragements at present distasteful to the native officials, and a few mails later the same gentlemen are bitterly accused of not exerting their influence to procure the introduction of railways and telegraphs. The fact is that the writers, one and all, are densely and hopelessly ignorant of their subject. When every other topic is exhausted China comes in for its turn to fill a vacant column, or it is assigned to new hands just as odds and ends of worthless wood are given to small boys when first they are sent to work at a lathe. For some such reasons no English paper has any definite policy to advocate in China questions. Its readers, or the mass of them, are as ignorant as its writers. With more uncertainty than marks the ever shifting wind, contributors to the London press alternately paint missionaries as apostles and as as ignorant, unprincipled agitators, diplomatists as busy bodies and as *rois fainéants*, merchants as representatives of mercantile greatness and as mere smugglers. By last mail we learned that the *Standard* had taken up its parable against Sir Rutherford Alcock and had represented him as discouraging by his lukewarmness the introduction of telegraphs into China. Now except as a matter of courtesy, and with a view to aid in developing the resources of the Empire, the telegraph scheme suggested to Sir Rutherford Alcock was no business of his. The promoters were Americans, and the agent in China was an American. Through the American Minister or Chargé therefore this particular proposition should have been made. But as was perfectly right, Sir Rutherford Alcock waived all petty considerations of the kind, and courteously communicated to the telegraph agent the results of his continued representations to the central government. Those results were exactly *nil*, and the explanation might be either inefficiency in the advocate or blind and determined opposition on the part of the Chinese. The Minister assures us that he did all he could, but the *Standard* very decisively gives him the lie, and implies that he might have obtained the concession if he pleased. Perhaps the *Standard* honestly believes this, but we think it very doubtful. Most probably it possesses nothing so positive as a *belief* in any Chinese matter. It has been deluded by Mr. Burlingame just as hundreds of others have been deluded, and it has run into the extreme whither the wily American desired to direct western opinion. We pass by the assertion—utterly without foundation—that there is abundance of money forthcoming for the construction of telegraphs in China. Capitalists are not so foolish as the *Standard* would represent them. There should be some substantial government guarantee given before a dollar would be invested, and even supposing the government to possess the power of granting any reliable guarantee, which it does not, it does not possess the will, and in a word, would not. If the gentleman who pressed Sir Rutherford Alcock on the matter, and who (to quote the *Standard*) is "very familiar with the country, which he has traversed in all directions repeatedly," had made any use of his opportunities of observing the native official mind, he would have known how vain any attempt of the kind must have proved. The opening up of China to European capitalists is a problem of no difficulty. The solution is absolutely obvious, but it does not consist in despatch-writing as the *Standard* would have us believe, it consists in a third way. And this Sir Rutherford Alcock very clearly sets forth. Foreign nations with greedy eyes are clustering round this empire. It is a glittering prize no doubt, and the time is coming when it must be shared. Then "China" will have ceased to exist. But so long as it does exist "the pig-headed mandarins cannot be made to understand the plain truths of political economy," and no amount of despatch writing will confer the necessary faculty upon them.

The plain truth is that fundamental ignorance of the Chinese political system is at the bottom of all the misconceptions that finds their expression in the English papers. To take up this instance—if the native authorities admit telegraphs on even the smallest scale they will be powerless to prevent their extension. This they know as well as we do. But were telegraphs once spread over the empire it would no longer be possible for the central government to disavow the acts of their provincial representatives. In other words, the independence of the local governors would, so far as foreign affairs are concerned, be at an end. This would be equivalent to a total change in the administration of the empire—a change for which the nominal government at Peking is not prepared, and which indeed, if introduced would merely be the antecedent step to its fall. The Chinese government will not centralise so long as they can stave it off. Their traditions, feelings and interests are all against it. At Peking there is no administration, nor have the central government the power of maintaining one. The members of the boards and of the cabinet are lazy imbeciles who fatten on supplies derived from the provinces upon the sole condition of non-interference. We do not for a moment deny that centralised government would in all respects be an improvement. Nor do we deny that the time is coming when such a government will be in existence, though probably not at Peking. But the members of that government will not be native mandarins.

THE EAST.

I recollect once making a voyage with a French sea captain, who had been engaged for forty years in sailing between Marseilles and the Levant, who told me that it was his solemn and deliberate conviction that every league you sailed east from Marseilles you found a corresponding decline in the physical, moral, and mental worth of the towns you touched at. Italy was worse than France, Greece worse than Italy, and Turkey even worse than Greece itself. Whatever truth there may be in the theory, I am convinced that travellers would take a far more favourable view of Italy if they habitually entered it from the east instead of the west, south in lieu of north. At it is, tourists always come to it either from France, or Switzerland, or Germany, countries in which material civilisation has undoubtedly been carried to a far higher pitch; and the result is, that they notice the positive inferiority of the southern land, and overlook the signs of relative improvement to be seen by those who can use their eyes. It is all very well to sing about "the land of the cypress and myrtle," but, as a matter of fact, there is an untidiness, a shiftlessness, and a lack of vigorous energy about Italy and the Italians which seem at first sight, to northern eyes, incompatible with any high material development. Many and valid excuses may be urged for the extent to which unthrift and indolence and immorality prevail throughout the Peninsula. Indeed—given such government and such political and social conditions as have existed in Italy for centuries—I do not see how the result could have well been other than it has been. Still, I admit freely, that unless a free national life develops higher qualities than the nation, as a nation, as yet possesses, no very high degree of national culture or greatness can be looked for south of the Alps.—*"The Italy of To-day," in Macmillan's Magazine.*

FATAL RIOT IN FLINTSHIRE.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT—FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

(News of the World.)

On June 3rd, at Mold (Flintshire), eight colliers were summarily convicted of assaulting Mr. John Young, the manager of Leeswood colliery. Two of them were committed to prison for a month, and on their removal to the railway station at 7 p.m., they were guarded by a company of the 4th King's Own, under Captain Blake, and a body of police, under Mr. Brown, chief constable. The mob assembled in thousands, and made an attempt to rescue the prisoners. Stones were thrown in showers at the military and police. The telegraph-office, in which the police and some of the soldiers took refuge in charge of the two prisoners, was broken to pieces and a total wreck. Scarcely a window of the train on the railway was left whole, but the prisoners were conveyed into one of the carriages in safety. The Riot Act was read by Mr. C. B. Trevor-Roper, and the military, after showing great forbearance, commenced firing. Two persons were shot dead, and two died afterwards. One soldier was seriously hurt, and casualties are numerous.

Another account says:—Some time ago, notice of a reduction of wages was given to the colliers serving at the Leeswood-green Pit, near Mold; and many of the hands, believing that the manager, Mr. Young, had been instrumental in getting the notice promulgated, attacked his house in a most ruffianly way. They were aided in their work by colliers from other mines in the neighbourhood. Mr. Young's house was sacked by the men. Some men were taken into custody on the occasion, one of whom was rescued in the evening of the same day, but was again captured. This man and another were brought before the magistrates, who adjudicated on the case. As the convicted men were conveyed through the streets, a mob of colliers and others, numbering some hundreds, attacked the police and attempted the rescue of the men. The 2nd Battalion of the 4th King's Own Regiment, stationed at Chester, were sent for to quell the disturbances, and by the time they arrived the people had worked themselves into a state of frenzy at finding their efforts to overcome the body of police in charge of the men so difficult. Mr. C. Roper, on finding that the state of affairs had assumed such a dangerous aspect, read the Riot Act, but to no purpose, as the populace now began to hurl large stones in all directions at the soldiers and police. The troops at length were obliged to fire on the mob, and we learn that four men were shot dead, and numbers of the crowd were more or less injured. The soldiers did not escape from receiving injuries in many cases. The mob almost immediately then dispersed, and at ten o'clock most of the rioters had returned home.

"Suppose you were to see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what would you call that?" said a teacher to a ploughboy pupil, whom he was examining on miracles. "The mune, please sir." "But suppose you knew it was not the moon, but the sun, and you saw it actually rise in the middle of the night, what would you think?" "Please, sir, I should think it was time to get up."

POLICE CORRUPTION.

A strange story has been disclosed to the magistrate at Lambeth in regard to the relations between the police and the predatory classes against whom they are supposed to protect the public. According to the evidence of Sergeant Ham, he one day received a letter from Richards, an inspector of the Brighton Railway Company's detective police, expressing a desire to see him "very particular" about some business. They met accordingly, and Richards said, "You and Ranger (another constable) have got old Black Miles and Billy Green (two men charged with theft); I suppose you don't want to get them convicted, do you?" Ham replied, "No, not particularly;" and Richards went on to say that if the sergeant and the other constable would swear that they had made inquiries, and found the stolen property belonged to some one whom the prisoners would send to "buff" it—that is, own it—they should have £20 between them. The negotiation was at once reported to the superintendent at Lambeth, and as soon as it had been completed by payment of the bribe, Richards and another man, equivocally described as "a dealer in jewellery," who had also taken part in the transaction, were arrested. It was further alleged that Richards was on intimate terms with thieves, frequenting their public-houses, shaking hands with them, and even receiving visits from them at his own house, where he had a fine assortment of skeleton keys and similar implements. These details are certainly calculated to produce some uneasiness in the public mind. Although Richards was in the service, not of the public, but of a railway company, it was, according to the charge against him, on the metropolitan police that he exercised his corrupting influence, and on whose co-operation he relied in his schemes for foiling justice.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CONFLICTING ELEMENTS.

Another curious influence of the emigration is upon the religions of the country. The city government of New York is so exclusively under Irish and Roman Catholic control, that it gives away land to Roman Catholic churches, and favours the attempts of the priests to interfere with the system of education. It has even been asserted, with some appearance of truth, that the next great difficulty ahead will be a religious quarrel; and that the parties, instead of being Free-trade and Protectionist, or divided by their views of slavery, will be distinguished by their sympathies with different religious sects. The separation of Church and State has hitherto prevented any such disputes from affecting politics; but it does not follow that such antagonistic elements will not contrive to find some battle-ground for their natural animosities. The recent change in the character of the emigration, if it continues, would deprive the Roman Catholics of the principal source from which they have hitherto drawn fresh recruits, and would tend to postpone the anticipated difficulty. Germans, for the most part, take such matters pretty easily; and it is said that there are whole districts in the West, inhabited by Germans, where the population is respectable, quiet, and well-educated, but which have simply no churches or clergy of any description whatever. To pronounce any distinct opinion upon the probable religious future of the United States would be to claim the gift of prophecy; but any one would write a singularly interesting book who should do what Mr. Hepworth Dixon failed to do, and instead of giving us the eccentricities of a few isolated communities, give us some real information as to the growth and relative influence of the great religious bodies amongst which America is divided.—*Saturday Review.*

MR. PEABODY'S "FRIEND."

Now that Mr. Peabody is no longer in England, the begging letter writers will have the opportunity of concentrating their attention on some other victim. If Mr. Peabody chose to be communicative upon the subject, he could set before the world a moving picture of the miseries of a philanthropist. Everybody thinks he has a right to persecute him for money. The man whose goods are about to be seized for rent, the broken-down actor who wants ten pounds till next Monday, the gentleman who has gone into a rash speculation and burned his fingers—these, and a thousand others, think that a man like Mr. Peabody is bound to help them. The world has no gratitude and no sympathy for the benevolent. Its cry is ever "Give, give," until at last it is strange if the philanthropist does not turn into a misanthropist. Nine-tenths of the letters he opens are applications for money. Whenever he appears in public he is followed by importunate cries for relief. If he goes out to dinner the lady whom he takes down pesters him about some very deserving family in whom she takes an interest. He dare not have many personal friends, because they are sure to expect him to do something for Tommy or Annie. When people are attentive to him he knows that they expect to be well paid for it. Mr. Peabody has given away £350,000 to the poor of London, and about £200,000 for the establishment of schools and charitable institutions in the United States, besides large sums in private charity. But all this only encourages the harpies, who would rather do anything for a living than work. The abject, fawning, worthless set who hang upon the skirts of those who are reputed to be rich give him no peace. It would be useless to appeal to their better feelings, for they have none, but we wish it were possible to place some of their names before the public eye as a caution to the rest of their tribe.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AROUND THE WORLD.

HOW TO MAKE THE CIRCUIT.

In a recent contribution to the Boston *Journal*, Carleton, (C. C. Coffin,) who has lately returned from a trip round the world, tells his readers how they may do the same to the best advantage. He advises them to follow the sun by going from East to West; to take a year for the trip, spending June and July in California, sailing from San Francisco in August, having for baggage a sole-leather canvas covered trunk, not over three feet in length, one foot three inches high, and one foot two inches deep. A water-proof canvas bag, which can be strapped upon the trunk, is a great convenience, especially to hold soiled clothing. A travelling shawl and water-proof overcoat are indispensable. Such clothing should be worn as is suitable for fall wear in Boston or New York. There will be some cool days on the Pacific, and cool nights in Japan, China, and India. A suit of dark gray is usually worn by old travellers. Woollen under clothing will be best for every country, if the traveller goes by San Francisco, and leaves that port at the proper season.

The trip from San Francisco to Yokohama, Japan, can be made in 21 days by the Pacific mail steamer, which leaves about the 10th of the month.

The price of a passage ticket from San Francisco to Shanghai is $300. This is in gold. A ticket can be taken to Shanghai or Hongkong, or to Calcutta even, but it will compel the traveller to go on the steamers of the Company or steamers connecting with them. A ticket to Yokohama will leave the traveller free at that port to go by any line to Shanghai, though at an increased cost over a ticket through to Shanghai. If the tourist has a month to spare for Yokohama and Yeddo, he can obtain a ticket for Shanghai available by the next monthly steamer from Japan to China.

To see each country at the best season, to obtain the greatest amount of enjoyment, to travel with the greatest ease and comfort, the traveller should leave San Francisco by the August steamer. He will then arrive in Japan by the first of September, and reach northern China in October. It he does not reach Pekin before November, he will find cold nights, and days as blustering and windy as in New England. If northern China is left out of the projected trip, the departure from San Francisco may be delayed till September. The secret of travelling with ease is not know where to go, and how to get there—making all necessary preparations and never to worry. It is care which kills us—wears us out before our time. The voyager in making up his route, if possible, should plan to be in Central and Southern China in November, India in December and January, and Egypt in February, Palestine and Syria in March and April, which will bring him to Europe, to travel northward up the Danube, or to Greece and Italy with the advancing seasons. Nine months between Boston and Europe by the westward route is the least possible time which a traveller should devote to the trip. By diligence, a study of routes, the days for steamers to sail, the trip can be made with ease and comfort, and enough seen to give one comprehensive ideas of the other side of the globe. It will be of great advantage before starting, or while on the way, to read the best books on the countries to be visited. As yet there is no guide books to those lands, and resort must be made to books of travels and histories.

SALE OF ADVOWSONS.

No wonder that foreigners find it hard to understand us and our ways. We have no official candidates like those gentlemen who are now bowing over all France before the people; but then let anyone who values decency and temperance visit France next week, and he will find no drunkenness, no noise, no wanton expenditure, no treating, no payment for cabs. On the other hand, suppose a French *curé*, doubtful as to the rights of Rome and inclined to Protestantism, had by chance strolled into the Auction Mart on Wednesday, and heard a very respectable auctioneer encouraging biddings for the advowson and next presentation to the Rectory and Vicarage of Westborough with that of Dry Doddington, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, the great inducement being that the present rector was seventy-three years of age, and that therefore the fat living would be sure soon to fall to the purchaser. It appears that this old clergyman, whose life became the text of the auctioneer's discourse, was chosen by the trustees in whom the patronage is vested on account of his age and infirmities, in order to increase the selling value of the advowson in the market. We well know all the arguments that support such a system, and there is great force in them; but it would be quite impossible to render them intelligible to the bewildered *curé*, who would fancy it was a religion of devils, which was thus connected with the Auction Mart. How could you make him understand that, "Here you are, gentlemen; going—going, a fine fat living, with an infirm old parson put in on purpose to raise the value!" was part of a beneficial system?—*Echo.*

ROUND DANCES.

Young ladies will do well to read attentively the pastoral letter of the Fathers of the Faith, Provincial Council of Baltimore in the United States, which they will find in the *Tablet*. The fathers deem it particularly their solemn duty to renew their warning against the modern fashionable dances, commonly called German or round dances, which are becoming more and more occasions of sin. These practices, the fathers state, are so much the more dangerous, as several persons seem to look upon them as harmless and indulge in them with any remorse of conscience. But divine revelation, the wisdom of antiquity, the light of reason and experience, all concur in proclaiming that these kind of entertainments, even when restricted within tolerable bounds of propriety, are attended with more or less danger to the Christian soul. They add that they cannot too strongly reprobate the system of round dancing recently introduced into society, which shocks every feeling of delicacy, and is fraught with imminent danger to morals. When the Fathers speak of round dances being condemned by the "wisdom of antiquity," we cannot help feeling that possibly the reverence in which the British chaperon is held may be somewhat misplaced; for whatever may be the case in Baltimore, in England elderly ladies not only countenance these objectionable movements but themselves suffer much in the body by being hustled and pushed about in crowded rooms while watching the sinful activity of their charges. We cannot say which is right, but it is melancholy to see how great a difference of opinion exists between the Baltimore fathers and the Belgravian mothers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

JERUSALEM UNCOVERED.

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERIES IN CONFIRMATION OF HOLY SCRIPTURES.

The fact is by no means known as widely or as well as it deserves to be, that there is at this present moment going on in Jerusalem, and its immediate neighbourhood, a work, the results of which promise to be the most valuable discoveries, from an archæological and historical point of view, that the present century has witnessed. The labours of the Palestine Exploration Fund, conducted under the extremely able auspices of Lieutenant Warren, judging from the achievements already accomplished, bid fair to redound in the highest degree, not merely to the credit of the body itself, but to the honour and distinction of the British name. Ever since the day Josephus wrote his history, the exact position of the various places mentioned in Biblical narrative has furnished matter of the keenest dispute. Where was Zion, the city of David? Was it the same as that mentioned under an identical nomenclature by the writers of the Christian era? Was it on the eastern or on the western ridge of the hill? And where stood the Temple? To all these questions, with many others—the site of the Acra, the different periods at which the various city walls were erected, and the various new quarters added, the extent of the town in the days of our Saviour, and to us the most interesting topic of all the possibility of proving that the Church of the Holy Sepulchre actually occupies the spot where eighteen hundred years ago the disciples laid the body of Jesus in a fresh hewn grave—a multitude of mutually conflicting answers have been returned. These are some of the points which at the first establishment of the Palestine Exploration Fund it was hoped might eventually be cleared up and there is every reason to believe that the hope will not prove chimerical. Jerusalem was in every sense a city set upon a hill. It stood upon a lofty plateau of white limestone, the sides of which were so rugged that save from the north-west they were practically impregnable. The hill itself was intersected by a number of deep gorges; and the whole mountainous group has its natural defence on two sides, whose base united with that of Jehosaphat, the witness once of "the dark idolatries of alienated Judah," which, commencing on the high table-land north of the city, makes a gradual circuit round. But the effect of revolving centuries, of repeated sieges, of ruins piled upon ruins, has been almost wholly to conceal from the sight the area of the Jerusalem whose story is told us in the Bible. The valleys are choked up with the accumulated *débris* of ages, and far away, beneath the surface of the soil upon which the modern traveller treads, lie concealed the splendid remains of old historic buildings. Of the old Jewish architecture all visible relics are swept away. Of the masonic triumphs of Roman art nothing is to be seen. A few fragments of Byzantine buildings alone, to all appearance, are spared us from the general wreck. Nor is the change to be wondered at when it is remembered what various vicissitudes, what mighty convulsions, the holy city, which has been the battle-ground of nations, has experienced. Of the successive shocks which it sustained in the pre-Christian period we need say nothing. Long before Titus, with his legions, left not "one stone of its walls upon another," Jerusalem had been a prey to intestine faction, and intestine faction brought with it the overthrow of many a noble structure. The havoc wrought by the Eagles of Imperial Rome was never repaired. Till the time of Hadrian Jerusalem remained a ruin. Under Constantine its desecration to Paganism terminated, and it was rebuilt as a centre for the Christian faith. Thus in the depths of rubbish which now conceal the Jerusalem of Biblical times there lie the strata of successive buildings and rebuildings. The whole ground is, in fact, one vast sepulchre, and Lieut. Warren, as he pursues his work, will have brought before him at every turn the memorials and monuments of who shall say how many past epochs? Is it not possible, too—nay, is it not probable—that of these ruins, piled as they are on each other, some, at least, were caused by that subterraneous explosion which administered to Julian the solemn warning that every word of the Scripture should be accomplished, and which checked him in his attempted restoration of the Jewish temple? The scene of desolation which subsequently the Persians accomplished under Chosroes on the sacred spot was but succeeded centuries later by the devastating warfare of the Crusades. These broad historical facts may be considered sufficiently to account for the depth of rubbish through which Mr. Warren has to penetrate. Often has he had to descend as far as ninety feet before he has been able to observe architectural traces which warranted the belief that he was in the presence of the holy relics of the Scriptural city. Beneath the reservoirs of the Birket Israil, or Pool of Bethesda, he has discovered a vaulted reservoir nearly one hundred feet deep. Shafts have been sunk by him in every direction, revealing subterranean passages innumerable intersecting the city; and labour of the most trying kind, long protracted, has shown that *the walls of the Temple are still standing in as sound a condition as when they were first built.* It is probably from the inscription tablets which are being daily exhumed that some of the most valuable discoveries may be expected. M. Deutsch has deciphered the letters on the great stones of the Temple platform; the result of his interpretation being that they are Phœnician masons' marks—the very craftsmen, in all probability, whom Solomon procured from Hiram, King of Tyre. Secondly, he has recovered the lost letters of the Maccabean alphabet. It has been plainly demonstrated, beyond a doubt, that by patient toil it is possible for us to look through all these galleries and shafts upon that very Jerusalem, ruined, indeed, but still in some of its main features, the same which, eighteen hundred years ago, the Saviour hallowed as the scene of his labours and the witness of his death. Terribly, indeed, has each prophetic utterance of its fall been fulfilled; but, buried deep beneath the dust of centuries, the ruins are yet there.—*News of the World.*

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY BILL.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

In the discussion on the Bankruptcy Bill in Committee, two questions arose which are important in determining the scope and fashion of the measure. The first relates to the ethical as distinguished from the economical aspect of the subject. With a view to attaching an offensive stigma to certain practices, Mr. Anderson desired that a "fraudulent bankrupt" should be declared to mean one who had concealed or withheld books, documents, or assets, failed to account for money received, lost money by gambling, kept no books, or false ones, &c. Unquestionably the moral discipline of society must be one of the great objects of a bankruptcy law, the other being the distribution of bankrupt estates for the benefit of creditors; but the Attorney-General's argument, that these two objects will best be accomplished by separate and distinct machinery, is justified by experience both of the mischiefs of the English system under which they are divided. Practically, of course, the Bankruptcy Bill and the Imprisonment for Debt Bill form parts of one and the same system, but they relate to entirely different operations, entrusted to different courts, and the argument would only be confused by mixing them up together. The other point to which we referred was as to the extent to which the bill should regulate the details of the proceedings to be taken under it. The Attorney-General is anxious to leave the making of rules and regulations to the judges, in accordance with the precedents afforded by the Common Law Procedure Act, the Divorce Court, Chancery Court, and present Bankruptcy Court, and in spite of individual protests he carried the Committee with him, probably from a general sense of inability to grapple with technical details. The omission of such regulations for the mere sake of shortening the bill is a futile device, seeing that they cannot be left out of account in working the law, and will in reality form a second Act, only passed by the judges instead of Parliament. As a matter of expediency there may be some convenience in allowing a discretion as to bye-laws, the character of which can only be tested by experience; but it will certainly be desirable to have the rules duly enacted when the system is fully established and consolidated, and we should not be sorry to see one or two leading principles now embodied in the bill for the guidance of the judges. This, perhaps, may be left to the House of Lords. What is much more important, however, is that the jurisdiction of the court should be reduced to as small a degree as possible. Mr. Boyd Kinnear, in the letter which we published undoubtedly lays down the true principle in such a case—that every debtor should be made to understand "that he will be bound to pay in full all that he contracts to pay, unless he can satisfy at least a considerable majority of his creditors who best know the facts, that his conduct has not been blameworthy, and that he is not undeserving of remission of the obligation he has incurred." The intervention of the court should therefore be confined to hearing an appeal from the bankrupt, if, within a certain time, say two years, he has not obtained a discharge. But in the first instance he should be left absolutely at the disposal of his creditors. This question will have to be determined at the next sitting of the Committee, and we hope the Government will consent to go the whole length of the Scotch system, instead of sacrificing much of its advantage by halting halfway.

Among the amendments carried last night were the extension of the time within which an act of bankruptcy must be committed from two months to six, and provision for a public examination of the bankrupt. Mr. Jessel failed in his endeavour to upset the established rule of reputed ownership.

COLONIAL POLICY.

(Examiner.)

A paper was recently read at the Society of Arts upon the advantages of our Colonial possessions, by Mr. Robinson, for many years a member of the Natal Legislature, from which, and the observations of subsequent speakers, we learn that our Colonies are good customers for our exports, that they contribute largely to our imports of raw material, that they relieve us of our surplus population, and that many young men who have settled in them have risen to positions of eminence and wealth. Undeterred by the protest uttered during the discussion against considering the question from a utilitarian point of view, we briefly suggest a few facts which at all events should induce further inquiry before adopting the views of Mr. Robinson. We are led to do so more especially, because the arguments employed during the discussion were emphatically utilitarian, at all events as far as the colonists are concerned. In the first place, then, the statistics quoted to show the commercial value of our colonies include British India, which is not a colony, but a conquered possession; which is not governed as a colony, but kept in subjection by a large military force. It also differs from any of our colonies, inasmuch as we make it defray the whole cost of its government, defence, and subjection. Leaving India, therefore, out of the question, we find that the value of our trade with France and Belgium alone exceeds that of all our Colonies by above £6,000,000 annually. Moreover, as we demonstrated in a previous article, our Colonial trade shows the least vitality of any portion of our commerce, and has not increased in proportion to the increase of the Colonial population. As to exports and imports, it does not appear that the Colonists purchase our goods for any other reason than the sound commercial one, that it is their interest to do so; by like manner we suppose they send us their raw materials because ours is their best market. It is the development of a free trade policy at home which, notwithstanding hostile Colonial tariffs, has produced this result. As respects emigration, the returns show that but one-fifth of those who leave our shores select our own Colonies as their place of settlement. The last advantage, quoted by the way by Sir George Grey, the ex-Colonial Governor, that many young men of ability have risen to eminence in the Colonies, is no reason for imposing burdens upon taxpayers at home. It is no advantage to the operative in the East end of London to know that his contributions to the revenue have aided the rise of others in distant parts of the world, whatever may be their merits or attainments. He naturally expects that the taxes which he pays should be devoted to his own advantage; and unless it can be shown, upon much clearer evidence than has yet been adduced, that payments on behalf of wealthy Colonists are a direct advantage to him, he will soon become restive under this addition to his local burdens.

There is one other argument which, although introduced but incidentally, is, we believe in many minds the real and valid reason for continuing our payments on account of the Colonies. If, said one of the speakers, the troops now in the Colonies are not suffered to remain there they must be brought home, and the people of this country would not tolerate such addition to its standing army. We have heard this argument before, and from the mouth of an officer who had seen Colonial service. We repudiate, however, the idea that a large addition is to be made permanent in our force for the sake of finding employment for our officers. The whole question of the Colonies must undergo a thorough investigation. They have assumed the privileges of self-government, and must be content to bear its burdens; that of providing for their internal and external defence being one of the most obvious. If there are any advantages derived by the Colonies from their connection with the mother country there must be corresponding obligations, which are certainly not discharged so long as the task of providing for any portion of their legitimate expenditure is thrown upon the taxpayers of this country. The present condition of Colonial affairs has arisen from an absence of real statesmanship in our Colonial policy. At one time coercion has been the aim of the Colonial Office; in obedience to the demands of the Colonies and in consequence of their remonstrances, the right of self-government was conceded. It was done so hastily and with so little forethought that no provision appears to have been made for their ultimate assumption of the responsibilities of freedom. What is now required is a definite and well-considered policy, which shall place the relation of the Colonies with the United Kingdom upon a just basis, remove any grounds of complaint upon the part of either, and thus maintain their union upon the principle of mutual responsibility and advantage.

WHAT THE BRINDISI ROUTE WILL LEAD TO.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

A report recently made by Captain Tyler to the Board of Trade on the facilities afforded for communication with India and the East by the Brenner pass and Brindisi route, has been published in a parliamentary paper. Captain Tyler states that considerable progress has been made in the construction of the harbour at Brindisi, and a new hotel which is being built by the railway company will probably be completed in six months. The Italian Government are about to undertake the construction of docks, and all the works in progress would be expedited if there were any immediate prospect of the employment of the harbour for the regular Indian mail steamers. The port of Monopoli, Captain Tyler considers, would be a superior point of departure for the mails as regards salubrity, but it cannot be considered as a rival port with Brindisi for the accommodation of steamers of a large class; and travellers need have no hesitation in resting *en route* at the new hotel at Brindisi now in course of construction, "provided it be managed as intended, with a view to their comfort, in all respects, and at fixed and moderate charges." The Brenner Railway, which Captain Tyler has recently travelled over, has, he thinks, nothing exceptional about it to prevent it from being worked in much the same way as any other railway, and he believes that an express service may be performed, as far as this line is concerned, with a high degree of regularity. The total distance from London to Alexandria by the Brenner route, *via* Ostend, Colone, Augsburg, Munich, Brenner, Verona, and Brindisi, Captain Tyler calculates would be about 150 English miles longer than by the Paris and Mont Cenis route; but as regards time there would be very little difference. The time occupied in the Brenner route is estimated at 150 hours; by the Mont Cenis route 150½ hours, or 147¾ after the Mont Cenis tunnel is completed. Either service, if carried out, would effect a saving of thirty hours over the Marseilles route, but practically the time saved as regards letters from this country would not be more than twenty-four hours, because the Indian mail now leaves London on Friday evening, and as the General Post Office is closed on Sunday evening. As the arrangement for despatching the mails on Friday evenings was settled after much deliberation with reference to the convenience of those principally interested, the more immediate practical benefit to be anticipated by the adoption of either of the Alpine routes would, as far as letters are concerned, be the possibility of sending a supplementary mail twenty-four hours later than the mail *via* Marseilles. All these routes, Captain Tyler observes, may, however, be only provisional ones. "The lines by Constantinople and the Euphrates Valley, and over the Greek frontier to Cape Sunium, so near to the Suez Canal, have yet in process of time to be constructed; and the hope of the Indian traveller of the next generation, chimerical as it may appear to many at present, must be nothing less than to pass dryshod from London to Bombay—through a submarine tunnel from Dover to Calais—through Europe by railway—over the Bosphorus by a bridge—and forward by railway down the Euphrates valley, and round the Persian Gulf to Bombay."

A GANG OF DESPERADOES ARRESTED.

The Sacramento *Union* says: For a number of years the counties of Placer and El Dorado, the lower end of Amador and the eastern part of Sacramento, have been infested by a gang of bad and desperate men. Crimes of all kinds have been committed by them, but principally that of robbing and killing Chinamen. Parties had been arrested time and again by the officers of the three counties first named, but they have invariably escaped the punishment of the law, because Chinamen were not allowed to testify, although they could point out the offenders. About two weeks since the officers of El Dorado county received information that started them after a gang which had made Folsom, in this county, and Clarksville, in El Dorado, their headquarters. On a Saturday lately, the officers being ready, George Martin was arrested at Folsom by Constable Bailey of Shingle Springs.

As soon as he was safely lodged in the gaol at Shingle Springs a despatch was sent to officer Chamberlin, of this city, to arrest one Jacobs, *alias* "Little Jakey," and John Emmons. Deputy Sheriff Connelly, of this county, located at Folsom, arrived in the city about the same time, and finding Jacobs, arrested him, starting him to El Dorado the next morning in charge of Sheriff Griffith.

In a couple of days, Bill Howard, another of the gang, was arrested at Grass Valley, on a despatch from Placerville.

The only one now not arrested was John Emmons, a man who is said to have been a pest to the white and a perfect terror to the Chinese residents of the above-named counties. Chamberlin learned that he was certainly in the city, keeping himself quiet somewhere in the south-western portion of the town. On a Wednesday about noon he learned that Emmons has been seen in the vicinity of the railroad shed at the foot of R-street. In company with officer Biderman he went for him, but the bird had flown. To incite the officers to renewed exertions, the Sheriff of El Dorado county telegraphed a reward of $50 for Emmons' arrest. Deputy Sheriff Hume sent down an item to the papers, saying that Martin and Jacobs had been examined and discharged, thinking it would throw Emmons off his guard and bring him out of his hiding-place. It succeeded admirably. On Thursday the officers again scoured the lower end of the town, and after a hunt of several hours Chamberlin and Biderman discovered their game on Third-street, below N. and arrested him. He had on his person a freshly-capped five-shooter and a dirk knife. His first inquiry was whether he was to be sent to Placerville, and on being informed that he was, he remarked, "Why, I read in the *Union* that Martin and Jacobs had been discharged!" He was immediately taken to the City Prison, and forwarded to Placerville on Friday morning in charge of the Sheriff of El Dorado county. Charges of grand larceny and highway robbery have been entered against the gang.

Jacobs, *alias* Little Jakey, is a smart cracksman, who has served out part of his time at San Quentin, but escaped from that suburban retreat while still owing the State 17 months' service.

Emmons has the reputation of being a very bad man, having been arrested many times in Placer and El Dorado counties, but always escaping conviction because Chinamen were not allowed to testify. He kept a house for a long time on this "Hill" at Folsom, which was frequented by the very worst class of men.

It is to be hoped that the officers have the "dead wood" on the gang this time, and they will not escape for want of white evidence. Emmons will be returned here if he does to answer to the charge of carrying concealed weapons. He went off in a bad humor, denouncing the police force of the city generally, and giving the station-house "particular fits," and that he would rather stay in the Placerville gaol a month than in this calaboose an hour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A gentleman, who has made a rock-work, planted with ferns, in the front of his house, near Winchester, has placed up the following notice and found it efficient:—"Beggars beware! Scolopendriums and Polypodiums are set here."

A rather serious railway accident occurred near Carlisle recently. Owing to the imperfect closing of the points, a train ran off the main line on to a siding which ended with an embankment, and over this the train dashed. Several of the passengers were seriously injured; but no lives were lost.

Mister, Master, Mistress, or Miss J. H. Atkinson is writing letters from this city to the Woman's Rights paper, the *Revolution*. He, she, or it eulogizes some of the members of our Board of Education for their tremendous efforts in behalf of "the cause." We think we discern in this the reason of President Cobb's late assertion in the board that he loved the ladies. He knew it would be trumpeted abroad, and win him the undying affection of the fair all over the land. Didn't you, Cobb? Sly dog! (Nudging him in the ribs.) Ah, you rascal!—*San Francisco News Letter.*

The *Times* state that, according to an official estimate, more than £12,000 will be paid during the current year to the English Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for examining and passing patents, and more than 1,000 guineas to their clerks; £3,450 will also be payable to the Scottish and Irish law officers and their clerks, as compensation for their not being now allowed a share of the spoil. The salaries of the clerks in the patent-office and payments to gentlemen who abridge specifications of patents at 7s. each will absorb £16,000 in the year; and £19,000 will be devoted to printing and drawings to explain patents.

"Where shall I put this paper so as to be sure of seeing it to-morrow?" inquired Mary Jane of her brother Charles. "On the looking-glass," was her brother's reply.

The victory gained by Pretender on Epsom Downs was celebrated at Aunan in a singular and unprecedented manner. The church bell was set a ringing, and was rung for some time, with the effect at first of putting a large section of the community into a considerable state of alarm. When the bell was being rung a second time, the operators were requested to desist, which they did.

QUARTETTES AND PORK CHOPS.—An honest farmer was invited to attend a party at the village squire's one evening, when there was music, both vocal and instrumental. On the following morning he met one of the guests, who said, "Well, farmer, how did you enjoy yourself last night? Were not the quartettes excellent?" "Why, really, sir, I can't say," said he, "for I didn't taste 'em; but the pork chops were the finest I ever ate."

An extraordinary accident is reported by a Dundee paper. A chimney-sweeper named Mitchell was on the roof of a house, one of the chimneys of which he, with his brother, who was inside the house, was to cleanse. There was a communication between the chimney to be swept, and another in the fireplace of which there was a fire burning, and while Mitchell was at the top a flame burst forth and set his clothes on fire. The ladder by which he had ascended having been removed, no one for some time could get to his assistance; he could not put out the fire himself, and before help could be rendered he was so frightfully burnt that he died a short time afterwards.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING.

The drug market has remained quiet throughout the day. The following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, $565, cash, sellers; $567½ on time, sellers; New Patna, 7th Sales, $577½, sellers, on time; New Patna, 8th Sales, $587½, sellers, on time; New Benares, $562½, cash, sellers; Old Patna, $545, cash, sellers; Old Benares, none; Malwa, $620, cash, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6½ to 4/6¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight......4/7 to 4/7½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight......4/7½
Bank Bills on demand......4/5½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 8 days' sight......75¼
Private, 30 days' sight......76¾

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight...231

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight...231

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old......33 to 35 prem.
New......16½ prem.
H'kong & W'poa Dock, Old......5 to 8 dis.
New......5 to 8 "
H'kong, C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares......12 prem. ex div.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares......$725 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares......$100 pr. per s.
Union Dock Shares......25 dis.
Hongkong Hotel Shares......56

SALES ON JULY 19TH, 1869.

As reported by Chinese.

Safflower, 4 piculs, at $35.00, by Tak-mi to Singapore merchant.
Liquorice, 5 bags, at $16.00, by Tak-mi to Singapore merchant.
White Sugar, 283 bags, at $6.30, by Tak-mi to Hongkong merchant.
Wood Oil, 50 tubs, at Tls. 6.8.0., by Kwong-fook-wo by retail.
Mushrooms, 30 cases, at $38.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.
Cloves, 20 bags, at $15.30, by Fook-mow-loong to Hongkong merchant.
Laka Wood, 1 case, at $55.00, by Fook-mow-loong to Canton merchant.
Rice, 700 piculs, at $1.28, by Hop-hing to Hongkong merchant.
White Wax, 2 pieces, at $236.00, by Hop-hing to travelling merchant.
White Sugar, 100 bags, at $5.90, by Hop-hing to Hongkong merchant.
White Sugar, 100 bags, at $5.60, by Hop-hing to Hongkong merchant.
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 32, 100 bales, at $144.25, by Jardine, Matheson & Co. to Yee-shun-hing.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, 65 bales, at $130.00, by foreign merchant.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 24, 58 bales, at $133.00, by Gilman & Co. to Chuen-cheong-wing.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, 50 bales, at $136.00, by Gilman & Co. to Yew kee.
Almonds, 30 bags, at $34.00, by Po-cheong to travelling merchant.
Almonds, 10 bags, at $33.00, by Po-cheong to travelling merchant.
Japan White Wax, 100 piculs, at $16.50, by Po-cheong to travelling merchant.
Fungus, 50 bags, at $29.50, by Po-cheung to travelling merchant.

Notices of Firms.

THE Undersigned has established himself as a General Auctioneer and Commission Agent, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Hotel, under the style of GUEDES & Co.
J. M. GUEDES, JR.
tf 1093 Hongkong, 7th June, 1869.

MR. LEONHARD STAHL has been admitted a Partner in our firm, from this date.
HESSE & Co.
3m 1272 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.
THOMAS H. CHAPMAN.
3m 1126 Foochow, 10th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWIN HENRY HOW in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1868.
Referring to the following notice of change in the Firm, the remaining Partner, Mr. W. P. GALTON, is authorized to settle all outstanding accounts.
E. H. HOW & Co.
tf 658 Foochow, March, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. E. H. HOW & Co., was on the 1st January, amalgamated with that of Mr. R. R. WESTALL, and will be continued under the style or Firm of WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
tf 659 Foochow, March, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MAUNSELL REEVES is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration.
WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
tf 660 Foochow, March, 1869.

Vessels on the Berth.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Company's steamer
"DUPLEIX,"
Captain Rapatel, will be dispatched for
YOKOHAMA (*direct*),
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
tf 1385 Hongkong, 17th July, 1869.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamer
"FUNG-SHUEY,"
due on the 19th inst., will be dispatched about the 22nd current, for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
7d 1386 Hongkong, 17th July, 1869.

FOR NAGASAKI AND HIOGO.

THE American Steamer
"NAUTILUS,"
Capt. Roberts, will have dispatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1349 Hongkong, 10th July, 1869.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Steamship
"SHAFTESBURY,"
Aitkin, Commander, will have quick dispatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY.
tf 1366 Hongkong, 13th July, 1869.

FOR SAIGON.

THE First-class French barque
"MYSORE,"
Bose, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1395 Hongkong, 19th July, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British ship
"NORTH STAR,"
will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
8w 1376 Hongkong, 14th July, 1869.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Brig
"SAN LORENZO,"
Ledesma, Master, will have immediate dispatch for the above port, and to follow the above the Spanish barque *Candelaria*.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1358 Hongkong, 12th July, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British ship
"SCAWFELL,"
Thomson, Master, will load at Whampoa for the above port at current rates, and having part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick dispatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 1350 Hongkong, 12th July, 1869.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper ship
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"
Capt. McKeon, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1348 Hongkong, 10th July, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Clipper ship
"GAME COCK,"
B. F. Sherburne, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1353 Hongkong, 10th July, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American ship
"NIGHTINGALE,"
Sparrow, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
6w 1335 Hongkong, 9th July, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American built barque
"ENRIQUE,"
Captain Oreutt, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1315 Hongkong, 7th July, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Ship
"SARAH MARCH,"
Capt. Morton, will have dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1m 1220 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
To follow the "Mary."

THE A 1 American Clipper-ship
"ELCANO,"
Captain Brown, will have early dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1151 Hongkong, 14th June, 1869.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE Dutch Barque
"CONSTANCE,"
Capt. Schroot, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1117 Hongkong, 9th June, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ocean Steamship Company's steamer
"ACHILLES,"
Russell, master, will be despatched from Foochow, for the above port, soon after the opening of the Tea market, calling at Hongkong, if sufficient inducement offers.
Rate of freight as follows:—
If the passage is made to Gravesend in,—
70 days or under, £6 6s. per ton 40 feet.
75 " " £5
80 " " £5 10s.
Over 80 days, £5
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 904 Hongkong, 5th May, 1869.

O. S. S. CO.'S STEAMERS.

INSURANCE.

IF required by shippers, at the time of making freight engagements, certificates of Insurance, against Tea or Silk, on first-class English Companies, may be obtained from the undersigned, at the following rates:—
47s. 6d. per cent. Shanghai and Foochow to London.
58s. 6d. per cent. Hankow to London.
Net cash, including average and cost of stamp.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 908 Shanghai, 27th April, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig
"RODRIGO,"
of 4,500 piculs capacity. Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1381 Hongkong, 16th July, 1869.

榮 煤 記 棧

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1869.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"AZOF,"
will leave for the above places at 1 P.M. TO-DAY, the 20th instant.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 17th July, 1869. [4d 1347

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamer
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Capt. Gardner, will be dispatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at noon.
Despatches will close at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
7d 1372 Hongkong, 14th July, 1869.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Company's Steamer
"PHASE,"
Capt. Hinstin, will be dispatched for
SHANGHAI
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
tf 1384 Hongkong, 17th July, 1869.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON	Scawfell	Thomson	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Enrique	Oreutt	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Nightingale	Sparrow	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Game Cock	B. F. Sherburne	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Constance	Schroot	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sarah March	Morton	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	North Star		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Elcano	Brown	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, PENANG & C'CUTTA	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	Gardner	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-day, at noon.
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY	Shaftesbury (str.)	Aitkin	Hongkong	Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Fung-Shuey (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	About the 22nd current.
Do.	San Lorenzo	Ledesma	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Mysore	Bose	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick dispatch.
NAGASAKI AND HIOGO	Nautilus (str.)	Roberts	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Dupleix (str.)	Rapatel	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Phase (str.)	Hinstin	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Azof (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS
MILLINERS, TAILORS,
AND
OUTFITTERS,

Beg to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong and Coast Ports, that their undermentioned Departments are well supplied with the lastest designs for the Spring Trade.

DRESSES.

In Black and Colored MOIRE, Plain & Fancy SILKS, FOULARDS, POPLINS, &c.
BLACK GLACES.
BLACK GRENADINES AND BAREGES
in Plain and Fancy.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLIN AND JACCONETS.
WHITE AND FANCY PIQUES.
QUILTINGS.
PRINTED ALPACCAS.
BLACK MERINOS, ALPACCAS, AND PARAMATTAS.

A large lot of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS
newest styles.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS,
of the lastest fashions.

Dressmaking under the superintendence of a practical
WEST END DRESSMAKER.

UNDERCLOTHING.
Every description kept in Stock, from Infant to Ladies' size.

STAYS AND CRINOLINES.

MUSLIN AND LACE GARIBALDIES & JACKETS.

HOSIERY.
WHITE AND COLORED SOCKS,
in every size.
LADIES' HOSIERY,
in White Cotton, Lisle, and Silk.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S INDIA GAUZE VESTS.

HABERDASHERY.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS

DRESS AND MANTLE TRIMMINGS.

MUSLINS AND LININGS,
of all kinds.

HAIR BRUSHES, SOAP, AND PERFUMERY.

BRANCH HOUSE.
FOOCHOW ROAD, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie.
Palacio & Co., of Xeres,
DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.
Blanchy and Carenne's
CLARET AND COGNAC.
Apply to
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 114 Hongkong, 27th January, 1869.

FOR SALE.

A FEW superior RIFLES, adapted for *Prize Shooting*, both breech and muzzle-loaders, regulation bore.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 883 Hongkong, 4th May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed, ex M. I. Steamer *Imperatrice*,
CLARETS:
Chateau LAFITTE,
Larose PALMER,
further
ST. GEORGE, ST. JULIEN,
MARGAUX, ST. EMILION,

WHITE WINES:
Haut Sauterne CHABLIS,
MADEIRA, XERES, SHERRY,
MUSCAT, MUSCATEL, &c., &c.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 884 Hongkong, 4th May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARD WOOD, consisting of MOLAVES, BANABAS, ARANGAS, and other descriptions. Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 1502 Hongkong, 12th August 1868.

FOR SALE.

BITTER BEER, in Hhds.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1009 Hongkong, 24th May, 1869.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS',
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

REAL Genuine old PORT WINE of 1815 and 1847, in 1 and 3 dozen Cases; Bottled by D. A. Soares of Porto. Bengal, Lucknow, Cashmere, Mangoe, and Bombay Chutnies.
GUEDES & Co.
tf 1240 Hongkong, 25th June, 1869.

FOR SALE.

DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins.
Apply to
tf 1627 HOWARD HODGES.

FOR SALE.

THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 2032 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

ALWAYS on hand, all kinds of best COALS for Sale.
For Particulars, apply to
KWONG-KEE & Co.,
No. 13, Scott Lane.
6m 431 Hongkong, 1st March, 1869.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
To close Consignments.

SOUND Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS.
St. Emilion, at $3 per dozen.
Haut do. " 4 "
Pontet Canet " 4.50 "
Chateau Larose " 6 "
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1360 Hongkong, 12th July, 1869.

FOR SALE, ex "Ango" and "St. Germaine."

SUPERIOR ROUPILLION WINE, in Cask.
Light BORDEAUX WINE, in Cask.
H. & O. BALAREZQUES' CHATEAU LAFITTE.
" HAUT BRION.
" VRAY CANON,
" CHATEAU DE FRAUDS.
HAUT SAUTERNE, BARSAC, D'YQUEM CHABLIS, BEAUNE, HERMITAGE, BLANC, COTE ROTIE, and other BURGUNDY WINES.
Every description of French VEGETABLES, FRUITS, PRESERVES, PATES, TRUFFLES, SYRUPS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1361 Hongkong, 12th July, 1869.

FOR SALE.

JAS. HENNESSY & Co.'s Old three star BRANDY. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1362 Hongkong, 12th July, 1869.

FOR SALE,
ex "Dunmail" & "Carmarthenshire."

GUINNESS Extra STOUT, in Kilderkins,
do. do., bottled by E. and J. Burkes, of Dublin, in quarts and pints.
Bass & Co.'s ALE, (special Brew) in Hogsheads and kilderkins.
Bass & Co.'s ALE, in quarts and pints, bottled by Cameron and Saunders.
10 Tons of Hubbuck's PAINTS, of every description.
Hubbuck's PALE BOILED and RAW OIL.
Do. TURPENTINE DRIERS.
Crosse & Blackwell's OILMEN'S STORES, Well assorted.
Brown and Poulson's CORN STARCH, Loaf SUGAR, in 6lb. Loaves.
York HAMS, CHEESE, and breakfast BACON.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 12th July, 1869.

FOR SALE.

T. AND D. HENRY'S Best Government Navy CANVAS, constantly on hand.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2352 Hongkong, 15th December, 1868.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.—Sillery.
Carte Blanche.
Carte d'Or.
BURGUNDY.—Clos de Vougeot.
Chambertin.
Romanee.
Nuits.
Volnay,
Pomnard.
CLARET.—Medoc.
St. Estephe.
St. Julien.
Breakfast CLARET, in the wood.
SHERRY and BRANDY.
Draught BEER, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.
Apply to
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
1m 1374 Hongkong, 14th July, 1869.

FOR SALE.

YELLOW METAL.
SHEATHING FELT.
WIRE ROPE.
PAINTS.
Eugen Clicquot's CHAMPAGNE.
Kennett's SHERRY.
J. W. Burkart's HOCK.
GENUINE MADEIRA.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1375 Hongkong, 14th July, 1869.

FOR SALE,
ex "Ste. Germaine" and "Carmarthenshire."

CHAMPAGNE, Max. Sutaine Cabinet.
Benj. and Eug. Perrier,
Cabinet Eng. Perder.
And, a few cases of superior COGNAC (fine Champagne). Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 1336 Hongkong, 9th July, 1869.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Chusan*.

CHAMPAGNE, Roederer Carte Noire.
" " Blanche.
" " Gladiateur.
SANDER & Co.
tf 1309 Hongkong, 6th July, 1869.

FOR SALE.

A THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE, in good order, having been in use only a short time. Apply to
MORRIS & Co.,
Queen's Road.
1m 1313 Hongkong, 6th July, 1869.

FAWCETT & Co. are now landing, ex *Dunmail*, and other late arrivals:—
Hogsheads BASS'S ALE.
Barrels do.
Kilderkins do.
BASS'S ALE, in pints and quarts.
Guinness's STOUT, in ditto.
Pale SHERRY | Old PORT.
CHAMPAGNE, in pints and quarts.
Sparkling and Still HOCK.
York HAMS and Cheddar CHEESE.
American BUTTER.
Also,
Galvanized Iron WIRE ROPE, from 1 in. to 4 in.
Galvanized Iron JIB HANKS, from 2 in. to 3½ in.
PAINTS and OILS; CANVAS and TWINE.
Preserved MEATS, SOUPS, and FISH.
OILMAN'S STORES.
Fairbank's SCALES, 2,000 and 2,500 lbs.
Enfield Converted Breechloader RIFLES, with Ammunition complete.
And,
ex "Carmarthenshire,"
Hennessy's BRANDY, in cases.
tf 1303 Hongkong, 5th July, 1869.

FOR SALE.

YELLOW Metal, 18 to 28 oz., Muntz and Vivian's JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 670 Hongkong, 6th April, 1866.

FOR SALE, *To Arrive.*

50 BALES of fresh Californian Cat HAY.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1104 Hongkong, 8th June, 1869.

FOR SALE.

100 Bls. Hamburg Mess BEEF, of superior quality, ex *Falke*.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 1165 Hongkong, 16th June, 1869.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

2,000 Gallons refined first quality Castor OIL, suitable for medicinal and Machinery purposes.
In cases of 4 tins of 40 lbs. each tin net.
A. L. AGABEG, JR.
tf 675 Hongkong, 10th July, 1869.

FOR SALE.

ALL descriptions of ACCOUNT BOOKS, of English manufacture.
Prices Moderate.
NORONHA & SONS.
tf 895 Hongkong, 5th May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

BEATO'S Japanese VIEWS and COSTUMES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1614 Hongkong, 27th August, 1868.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

ALEXANDRE DOYER

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong, he has received, by French Mail a large Assortment of NEW GOODS.

RICH PLAIN BLACK SILKS.
Fancy SILKS, for Dresses.

A large Assortment of
White and Fancy MUSLINS.

Black and Fancy TRIMMINGS, for Dresses.

French CAMBRICS. White PIQUES.

Trimmed White, Muslin and Tulle BODIES, for Morning and Evening wear.

Black Lace and Fancy JACKETS.

French HATS and BONNETS, of the Newest Styles.

French CORSETS and CRINOLINES.

GRASS HOLLAND, for Morning Dresses.

FRENCH FOULARDS.
FRENCH BLACK CASHMERE.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
FRENCH IMPERIAL CLOTH.
English Silk and Woollen PARAMATTAS.

Also,
A large Assortment of
RIBBONS.

LADIES' STOCKINGS, English and French.

A large Selection of
FANCY CLOTHS,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.

GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH SHIRTS and COLLARS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GAUZE UNDER VESTS.

SHEETINGS,
ENGLISH WOOLLEN BLANKETS,
and COUNTERPANES.

FRENCH SPRINGS for Beds and CANOPIES.

The DRESS-MAKING being under the Management of an
EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER,
who has great taste.

French and English
PERFUMERY,
from the best
LONDON AND PARIS HOUSES.

Corner of Wellington and D'Aguilar Streets.
tf 864 Hongkong, 1st May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

GALVANIZED Iron Wire RIGGING, 1 inch, 1¼, 1½, and 1¾. Apply to
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
839 Hongkong, 27th April, 1869.

PER OVERLAND MAIL.

MISS ROSE has just received a Choice Assortment of Black and Colored SILKS, BAREGE, Fancy and Muslin DRESSES,
RIBBONS, VELVETS, and Dress TRIMMINGS, in great variety.
A large Assortment of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.
tf 1093 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

FOR SALE,
Ex "Samuel Russell."

BORDEN'S Condensed MILK, (Fresh).
Ex "Chusan."
Prime York HAMS, Wiltshire CHEESE, Scotch SALMON, Findon HADDOCKS and LOBSTERS, in 1 lb. Tins. Also a choice variety of SOUPS, in 1 lb. Tins.
Bass's ALE, in Hogsheads.
Apply to
J. F. ROSE,
Wellington Street.
tf 1250 Hongkong, 26th June, 1869.

FOR SALE,
Ex late arrivals.

WIRE ROPE, from ½ inch to 4 inches.
Best Westphalia HAMS.
Breakfast BACON, in Tins.
Anchovies and Anchovy PASTE.
Table JELLIES.
Dessert RAISENS.
do. FIGS.
Finest VANILLA, and a lot of other OILMAN'S STORES just received.
Also CLARET, in Hogsheads and Cases.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 1218 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1869.

FOR SALE.

YELLOW METAL, 16 to 28 oz., and NAILS.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1760 Hongkong, 18th September, 1868.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

A. ULLMANN begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public of Hongkong, that he is selling off his valuable Stock of Clothing, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Watches, Chains, and a large assortment of Perfumery, including an assortment of the newest Articles, per *Corio*, at a great reduction, in consequence of his retiring from business.
Nos. 96 and 98, Bazaar Europeana,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
tf 1794 Hongkong, 21st September, 1868.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20/28 ozs. and NAILS.
Also,
Vivian's Patent YELLOW METAL KEEL PLATES, 12 lbs. and 13 lbs., with NAILS.
Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 2000 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1868.

H. W. HOHNHOLZ & CO.,
SHIP'S COMPRADORES
AND
GENERAL GROCERS,
No. 33, *Praya and Central Market,*
HONGKONG.
Are prepared to supply to Families and Commanders of vessels all descriptions of Provisions, Groceries, &c., on the most reasonable terms.
A selected assortment of Oilman's Stores always on hand.
All orders attended to with promptitude.
tf 1321 Hongkong, 7th July, 1869.

Business Announcements.

G. DA SILVEIRA,
JEWELLER AND WATCH MAKER,
2 doors past the Hongkong Dispensary,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
tf 926 HONGKONG. [May 11

HONGKONG BAKERY,
(Opposite to the Oriental Bank Corporation),
QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the public of Hongkong and Ship-masters in the harbour, that he is prepared to furnish daily supplies of soft Bread No. 1 and No. 2, in various forms, to residents in any part of the Colony, as also on board any vessel in the harbour. Also ship's Biscuits of best quality, at low rates, constantly on hand, or baked in quantities at short notice, all made by machinery. Flour of best brands supplied in Barrel, Bag or Pound.

BREAD.		PASTRY.	
Square Loaf, 1st sort,	℔ lb.	Currant Cakes	℔ doz.
" 2nd "	"	Cheese "	"
Cottage "	"	Sponge "	"
French "	"	Bun "	"
Brown "	"	Large Maccaroons	"
Twist "	"	Sliced "	"
Breakfast & Dinner Rolls	"	Small "	"
Muffins	"	Raspberry " Jam Puff	"
BISCUITS.		Milk "	"
Ship's Biscuits	℔ lb.	Raspberry " Tartlets	"
Cabin "	"	Chicken or M'ton Patties	"
Best Water Biscuits	"	Mince Pies	"
Sweet "	"	DISHES.	
" Finger "	"		
Butter "	"	Almond Pudding	℔ plate
" Biscuits	"	Lemon "	"
Sweet Rusk	"	Rice "	"
Milk "	"	Bread "	"
Plain "	"	Custard "	"
Bread Toasts	"	Tipsy " with custard	"
Biscuit Powder	"	Mutton Pie	"
CAKES.		Chicken "	"
Plain Wedding Cakes,	℔ lb.	Pigeon "	"
" Cakes	"	English Fruit Tart	"
Seed "	"	Country "	"
Shrewsbury Cakes	"		

For List of Prices apply at the Office.

All of the above articles guaranteed to be of the best quality.
Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
The Undersigned, by strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.
D. NOWROJEE.
6m 1142 Hongkong, 12th June, 1869.

茶 發

FOR SALE.

A CHOP of about 300 piculs of Fine Oolong Tea, just arrived from Mow-Yuen, in Feichow.
For particulars, apply to
LOONG-HING CHEONG,
Cochrane Street,
Queen's Road Central.
1m 1261 Hongkong, 29th June, 1869.

管 發 菓 棧

SWEETMEATS FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned has been favored by QUAN-CHEONG, Canton, with the Sale of all kinds of delicious Sweetmeats and unrivalled Soy. Gentlemen and merchants wishing to patronize them are requested to apply to
KOONG-HING,
No. 85, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
1m 1236 Hongkong, 25th June, 1869.

THE LONDON AND CHINA HERALD.

A PAPER published for transmission by each outgoing Mail to China and Japan, containing Mercantile Intelligence and Political information, especially collated, arranged, and compiled for the use of the foreign communities in those Countries.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Résumé of current events. Notices on the salient topics of the day. Parliamentary proceedings, comprehensively condensed. Summary of Foreign Political Movements. Naval and Military Intelligence. Miscellaneous News. Legal Intelligence. Original notices on the questions of the day connected with China and Japan. Shipping: Arrivals, Departures, Vessels Loading, Casualities, Vessels Spoken, and all Nautical Intelligence of interest. Freights, a condensed and comprehensive Report. Board of Trade and Revenue Returns. Complete Passengers' Lists. Postal and Telegraphic Intelligence. Complete Intelligence, comprising Reports of the Money Market and the Share Lists of enterprises connected with China and Japan, Reports of Meetings, Statistical Returns of Foreign Trade, Notice of Failures, Joint Stock prospectuses, Financial exposés, Course of the Produce Market, Movements and Statistical return of Bullion, a full report of the Tea Market, with quotations and statistics; the same of the Silk Market, an exhaustive and comprehensive report on Raw Cotton, state of the Rice Market, report and comparative statistics of all articles of China and Japan produce, a summary of the cargo of every ship arriving from China and Japan, a summary of the cargo of every vessel dispatched to China and Japan. Full reports of the markets for manufactures exported to China and Japan, with elaborate and comparative statistical returns. Reports and full statistical and comparative details of imports exported to China, &c., &c.

Terms of subscription inclusive of postage £2 10s. per Annum, payable in London, or $12 payable in Hongkong.

Advertisements and Subscriptions received by
GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, London,
and W. H. BELL,
Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA,
KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Capt. C. H. EASTLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 22nd July, 1869, at 9 A.M.

Parcels and Cargo will be received on board until noon, and Specie until 4 P.M. on the 21st July.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 15th July, 1869.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.

STEAMER of this line will be dispatched as follow:—
Great Republic, August 19th.

A steamer will leave Shanghai on or about same date, connecting with above-named steamer at Yokohama.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, the Atlantic States, and to England or France, both via New York, and by lines from Panama and Aspinwall. Return tickets issued at a reduction of 10 per cent. upon the whole amount for the round voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with Steam lines upon the west coast of Central and South America, at Aspinwall with the Royal West India Mail Line, West India and Pacific Steamship Co. (Limited), and the French Transatlantic Co.; and, at New York, with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for following Steamship lines, Inman, National General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steamship Co., New York and Bremen Steamship Co., and North German Lloyds.

Favorable arrangements have been made for through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Freight to Ports of Mexico, and on the West Coast of Central and South America to as far as Valparaiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton, and St. Nazaire, France.

Freight to San Francisco and New York payable in advance in Mexican dollars, or on delivery in American gold coin, with 8% additional at Shipper's option.

For further information apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
GEORGE E. LANE, *Agent.*
Hongkong, 20th July, 1869.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per INDIAN MAIL PACKET *Clan Alpine*, to-day, the 20th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Arratoon Apcar*, to-day, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Azof*, at 12.30 P.M. to-day, the 20th instant.

For Manila.—Per *San Lorenzo*, to-day, the 20th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Malacca*, to-day, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, by order of His Excellency The Governor, for general information, that henceforward Book and Pattern Packets may be sent through the Post by the Contract Mail Packets, between Hongkong and the Australian Colonies, at the following rates of Postage:—

Not exceeding 4 oz.	Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	Exceeding 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb.
6 cents.	12 cents.	24 cents.

And for every additional 8 ounces 12 cents.
Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.
SAML. BARFF,
Acting Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1869.

MAILS BY THE "*TRAVANCORE*."—

The Contract Packet "*TRAVANCORE*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 9 A.M. and the Post-Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M., on the 21st instant. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 8 P.M. on the 21st instant, until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 22nd instant, will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a *Late Fee* of 18 cents.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 8 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 22nd instant.

Further, late letters (but letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 to 8.50 A.M., on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage after which no letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose on the East side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently Stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the Postage.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 22nd inst., will not be forwarded, unless the *Late Fee* as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such letters, if posted after 8 P.M. on the 21st instant, will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of *Late Fees*, when the Stamp or Stamps representing the *Late Fee* or *Registration Fees* should be placed on the lower left hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1854, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1844, and no other Coins but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony, or Bank Notes.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 21st instant.
SAML. BARFF,
Acting Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 19th July, 1869.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

1.—It is hereby notified that under arrangements made by the Director General of the Post Office of India, which have been confirmed by His Excellency SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, the fast Opium Steamers plying between Hongkong, the Straits, and Calcutta, will henceforward be classed as "Indian Mail Packets," and that prepayment of the Postage on ordinary Letters forwarded by them will be optional. Letters, however, which may be posted insufficiently paid, will be charged as wholly unpaid.

2.—The rate of Postage on Letters is 8 cents for each half-ounce, or fraction of half an ounce.

3.—Letters for registration must be prepaid with the full amount of Postage at 8 cents for each half ounce, and 12 cents in addition for the registration fee on each Letter, irrespective of its weight.

4.—Newspapers and Prices Current must be prepaid at the rate of 2 cents each.

5.—Book Packets and Packets of Patterns must be prepaid, at the rate of 6 cents for each four ounces.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1869.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

1.—On the 1st of October next, and thenceforward Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for Amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz.:—

	Cents.
For Sums not exceeding £2	12
Above £2 and not exceeding £5	24
" 5 " 7	48
" 7 " 10	48

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange, at which Money Orders are being issued at the time of their presentation.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, showing the Countries in which they are situated are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient, if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as "Baring Brothers" will suffice, but the the mere term Messrs., such as "Messrs. Rivington," or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as "Carron Co." is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the Payee, in such case the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed, when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee be unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.
By Command
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1865.

Extracts.

Warmth from the Stars.
(From the Daily News.)

It would scarcely be thought by most persons (says our contemporary) that the stars supply the earth with an appreciable amount of heat. Even on the darkest and clearest night, when the whole heavens seem lit up by a multitude of sparkling orbs, the idea of heat is not suggested by their splendour. It will, therefore, seem surprising to many that men of science should assign no inconsiderable portion of our terrestrial heat supply to those distant twinkling lamps. It is not many years since Professor Hopkins, of Cambridge, went even further, and expressed his belief that if the earth's atmosphere were but increased some 13,000 yards in height, so as to have an increased power of retaining the warmth poured upon it from outer space, we might do without the sun altogether, so far as our heat supply is concerned. As a glass house collects the sun's heat and renders it available during the time that the sun is below the horizon, so he held that the additional layer of air would serve to garner the warmth of the stars in quantities sufficient for all our requirements. But until lately all these views, however plausible they might have seemed, had not been founded upon facts actually observed. It has been reserved for these days in which discoveries of the most unexpected kind are daily rewarding the labors of our physicists to see that established as a certainty which had before been founded merely upon considerations of probability. Mr. Higgins, the physicist and astronomer, has just published the results of a series of inquiries addressed to the actual measurement of the heat which we receive from the leading brilliants of the nocturnal sky. The instrument called the galvanometer, which has been made more or less familiar to many of us by the researches and lectures of Mr. Tyndall, was made use of by Mr. Higgins in these investigations. The instrument was fixed by Mr. Higgins' large refractor, so that the image of a star formed by the eight-inch object-glass might fall upon the surface of the thermopile. It will give some token of the care required in researches of his sort to mention that the apparatus had to be left attached to the telescope for hours, sometimes for days, until the needle whose motion marks the action of heat had come to perfect rest. When the time came for making an observation the shutter of the dome which covers the telescope was opened, and the telescope was turned upon a part of the sky near to some bright star, but not actually under the star. Then the needle was watched to determine whether the change of position had produced any effect. If in four or five minutes no signs of change were shown, the telescope was moved over the small distance necessary to bring the image of the star directly on the face of the pole. Almost always the needle began to move as soon as the image of the star fell upon it. The telescope was then moved slightly away again from the star; the needle was then seen to return to its place. In this way from ten to twenty observations would be made upon the same star, so that no doubt might remain as to the motion of the needle being really due to the star's heat. In this way it was found that the bright Arcturus moved the needle three degrees in about a quarter of an hour. So did Regulus, the leading brilliant of Leo, the constellation at present adorned by the splendour of ruddy Mars. Pollux gave a deflection of one and a half degrees; but, singularly enough, his twin brother Castor produced no effect at all upon the needle. The splendid Sirius gave deflection of only two degrees; but, as this star is always low down, and so shines through a greater portion of the denser atmospheric strata, it is not surprising that its heat should not be proportioned to its brilliancy.

Deceit of Song Writers.
(From the "Cincinnati Times.")

The man who wrote "Home, Sweet Home," never had a home.—[Exchange.]

No, of course not. All his folks at home say he didn't. Nobody who writes about anything ever had. If a man is out of anything he immediately goes and writes about it. No one writes so many "headings" as the man who is out of his head.

Certainly, he didn't ever have any home. The man who wrote "Old Arm Chair" never had an arm chair in his life. The best he had was an old splint-bottom chair without any back to it.

The author of "Take Me Back to Switzerland," never was in Switzerland. The nearest he ever came to it was sitting in the Wm. Tell saloon eating Switzerkase—[illegible] why, that was the best he could do.

"Mother, I've Come Home to Die," hasn't spoken to the old woman for years, and wouldn't go near the house. Besides, he is one of that class of spiritualists who don't believe they ever will die. His health was never better. His mother is nothing but a mother-in-law, and she is dead anyhow.

There is the author of "Old Wooden Bucket," too; there wasn't a bucket on the whole farm, water being drawn with a tin pail and a cistern pole.

"If I had but a thousand a year" stated privately to his friends that he would be perfectly content with half that sum, as he was doing chores just for his board and three months' schooling in the winter.

The author of "Champagne Charley" never drank anything but ten-cent whisky.

The man who wrote "Mary had a Little Lamb" knew very well it was nothing but a *little lamb fry*.

"Shells of the Ocean" is a humbug. The plaintive poet who represents himself as wandering, one summer's eve, with sea-beat thought, on a pensive shore, was raised in the interior of Pennsylvania, and never was ten miles away from home in all his life. "Gathered shells," did he? All the shells he ever gathered were some eggs-shells back of his mother's kitchen.

"Hark, I Hear the Angel Singing" spent all his evenings in a concert beer saloon. Angels, indeed!

The man who wrote the "Song of the Shirt," hand't a shirt to his back, wearing a wampum for the most part.

"Oft in the Stilly Night" used to get on a spree and make the stilly night howl till daybreak.

The author of "We met by chance" knew very well it was arranged beforehand. He had been weeks in contriving it—and she admired his contrivance.

The author of "I know a bank," &c., didn't know one where he could get his note discounted. The only check he ever held was a white check in the faro bank. He never had a red check in all his life.

"What are the wild waves saying?" knew very well they were reproaching him for running away from Long Branch without paying his hotel bill.

"Who will care for mother now?" Who, indeed! You took the old woman to the poorhouse just before writing the song, and there is no one but the poormaster to care for her now.

"Hear me, Norma," was deaf and dumb. He couldn't make his pa hear, *nor ma*.

"My blother Dear," used to thrash the old woman within an inch of her life.

"Let me kiss him for his mother," got mad because his mother wouldn't have him, and whipped her little boy within an inch of his life.

"I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls," used to cheat at marbles when a boy, and his dream was a horrid nightmare, brought on by remorse at the recollection of fraudulent *marble hauls*.

"I'm saddest when I sing," was tickled almost to death if invited to.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Washington recently gave that body an opportunity for a laugh at itself. It is the duty of that official occasionally, when a quorum is needed, to go out and summon wandering members. On the occasion referred to he returned in a state of excitement, and, going to the bar of the House, said:—"Mr. Speaker, I summoned Mr. ——, and he told me to 'go to h——;' and I have come." At this point a roar of laughter burst forth which submerged the rest of the sentence.

A Short-sighted Prince.—A very pretty little misunderstanding in high quarters is affording occasion for gossip at Vienna and Berlin. The Archduke Ludwig Victor, youngest son of the Emperor of Austria, was recently travelling *incognito*, and when at Nizza learned that the Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia were staying at the same hotel. He instantly went to inquire when the Prince and Princess would receive a visit from him. As he was standing in the corridor making these inquiries, Prince Charles happened to pass; but as the Archduke is short-sighted, he did not recognize his Royal Highness Prince Charles, *on dit*, was deeply offended, and returned to Berlin, stating that he had been wilfully slighted by the Archduke. If the story is true, the Prince must be more easily offended than can be good for his own peace of mind.—*Globe*

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c

TO LET.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).
THE upper and lower part of the HOUSE on *Pedder's Wharf*, lately occupied by THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 1391 Hongkong, 17th July, 1869.

TO LET.
HOUSES in Mosque Terrace (Caine Road), newly painted and in thorough repair. Water laid on. Apply to JOHN GERRARD.
tf 1298 Hongkong, 5th July, 1869.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE, No. 43, Wyndham Street, (possession from the 1st of August next).
The HOUSE, corner of Elgin and Staunton Streets, from 1st of July.
A STABLE and Coach HOUSE, in Caine Road.
The front part of the PREMISES, No. 1, Praya East, with 4 Rooms, Verandah, &c., (suitable for Office or Residence).
For particulars, apply to J. J. dos REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 1286 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

TO LET.
THREE HOUSES on Pedder's Hill, each containing Four Rooms, with Outhouses, &c. Gas and Water laid on.
Six Granite GODOWNS, below Pedder's Hill, in Wyndham Street.
Two HOUSES in Peel Street, each containing Six Rooms, with Godowns, Compradore's Room, &c. Water and Gas laid on.
For Particulars, apply to A. PESTONJEE SETNA, *Corner of Gage and Peel Streets.*
tf 1273 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO BE LET.
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.
THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. Kirchner, Boger & Co. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.
THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.
Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to THOS. W. BARRINGTON, *53, Wyndham Street.*
tf 1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

TO LET.
6 HOUSES in *Seymour Terrace*, No. 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12, each containing 4 Rooms, with Outhouses attached. Water and Gas laid. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1869.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)
SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs. John Burd & Co.'s premises and Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s Wharf.
For Particulars, apply to A. McLEOD, At Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
tf 829 Hongkong, 20th April, 1869.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st May Next.
THOSE very desirable Business Premises, situated in the *Queen's Road*, and extending to the Praya, at present occupied by Messrs. Bowra & Co.
This property can be divided into three portions—that in the Praya is detached, and contains extensive Godowns in the ground and middle floors, with private residence on the upper floor, and separate entrance thereto.
The portion abutting on the *Queen's Road*, from its very central position, is admirably adapted for a Shop or Store, having Godowns on the basement floor, and Dwelling Apartment on the upper floor.
The central portion consists of two Blocks of Buildings, each two storied, and suitable for Offices and Godowns.
For Particulars, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 426 Hongkong, 1st March, 1869.

TO LET.
TWO OFFICES in the Hongkong Hotel. Apply for further information at the Hongkong Hotel Office.
tf 648 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

TO LET.
A CONVENIENTLY Situated HOUSE in *Chancery Lane*. Rent moderate. Apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1695 Hongkong, 6th October, 1868.

TO LET.
ONE FLOOR of a HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, well situated. ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 591 Hongkong, 24th March, 1869.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. Wilkinson & Co. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUILAR STREET.
A FEW Sets of these desirable Chambers are now vacant, and can be had on reasonable terms. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2147 Hongkong, 14th November, 1868.

NOTICE.—TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the *Queen's Road*, lately in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank.
For particulars, apply to SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 929 Hongkong, 19th May, 1868.

TO LET.
THE two Houses, in *Robinson Road*, South-west of the *Albany*, lately in the occupation of the War Department.
For particulars, apply to GEO. F. MACLEAN.
tf 608 Hongkong, 27th March, 1869.

TO BE LET.
THE very desirable business premises lately occupied by Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.;—a portion of which are now occupied by Messrs. Russell & Co.—with large and commodious dwelling-house and extensive Godowns on the *Praya*.
For full Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf 2364 Hongkong, 10th December, 1868.

TO LET.
TWO Commodious HOUSES, situated in *Spring Gardens*, possessing a thorough view of the harbour. Apply to D. NOWROJEE, Opposite to Oriental Bank.
tf 291 Hongkong, 5th February, 1869.

TO LET.
FOR a term of years, with early possession, these desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at late in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.
For further particulars, apply to GILMAN & Co.
tf 697 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms. ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.
IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 53, *Wyndham Street*. THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
TWO commodious two storied Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi, (adjoining the Union Dock Company's timber yard), on which property, also, STORAGE can be had at moderate terms.
For particulars, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 840 Hongkong, 27th April, 1869.

To Let.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE, No. 1, in *Caine Road*, very conveniently situated and commanding an excellent view of the harbour; contains eight rooms. Stabling for two ponies, and the necessary accommodation for servants. Gas and water laid on.
For particulars, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1246 Hongkong, 26th June, 1869.

TO LET.
NO. 3, *Pechili Terrace*, with immediate possession. Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 772 Hongkong, 17th April, 1869.

Insurances.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Engaged Exclusively in Marine Insurance.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.
THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms. OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

NOTICE.
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding ... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ... 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ... 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*
tf 954 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1868.

NOTICE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.
MORGAN LAMBERT & Co., *Agents.*
tf 2113 Hongkong, 7th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents, ¾ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents, 1 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents, 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ⅓ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
tf 675 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY, AND BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
For one month ... ⅓ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*
tf 678 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1251 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk. A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

UNION OF HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS.
NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Amoy for the Union of Hamburg Underwriters.
All documents to substantiate claims against these Underwriters must be certified by us, or they will not be recognised.
(Signed) ELLES & Co.
tf 1562 Amoy, 8th August, 1868.

NOTICE.
SUN FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ⅓ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month but not exceeding 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
A. G. HOGG & Co., *Agents, Sun Fire Office.*
tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above-named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms. SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1670 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*
RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	T. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bryan Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Madras—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. Blyth Brothers & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance, payable either here, in London, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria— Messrs. Dalgety, Blackwood & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania— Messrs. Du Croz, Nichols & Co.
Hobart Town— Mr. Lavington Roope.
Adelaide, S. Australia— Messrs. Elder, Smith & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales— Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand— Messrs. Dalgety, Rattray & Co.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
LIFE ASSURANCES.
THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE.
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE following rates will in future be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding ... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above one month, and not exceeding ... 3 " ½ "
Above three months, and not exceeding ... 6 " ¾ "
Above six months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
tf 667 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding ... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ... 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ... 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on the usual terms. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorised to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz:—
On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein—in Hongkong, $60,000; in Macao $45,000.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Agents, Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
tf 698 Hongkong, 17th June, 1864.

REDUCTION
In the rates of premium for FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last, received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furnitures and effects therein contained.
In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the town the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences so situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.
The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents 1 per cent.
First Class China Houses and their contents 1¼ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 714 Hongkong, 9th November, 1866.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London. ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding ... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ... 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ... 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 per cent.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 674 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
157, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers. W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are now authorized to accept insurance against Fire at Hongkong, and at any of the open ports in China, to the increased amount of $50,000 on one Risk.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 2105 Hongkong, 7th November, 1868.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates. RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates. RUSSELL & Co.
tf 578 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Fifteen per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Norton,	Brit.		Bradley & Co	Uncertain
Royal Diadem, Thomas	Brit. bk	474	Chinese	Shanghai
Sirene, Clausen	N. G. bk	357	Dircks & Co	Shanghai, &c.
St. Roch, Grivel	Fren. bk	224	Bradley & Co	Uncertain
Three Brothers, Callison	Brit. bk	374	Chinese	Uncertain
AMOY. *In port on 19th June, 1869.*				
Alerta,	N. G. bg	187	Pasedag & Co	Kelung
Amoy Trader, Borstel	N. G. sch	12	Elles & Co	Yokohama
Anna Muriel,	N. G. sch	207	Pasedag & Co	Ningpo
Arno, Holst	N. G. bk	352	Pasedag & Co	Macassar
Brami,	N. G. bk	196	Petersen & Co	Discharging
China,	N. G. sch	183	Pasedag & Co	Discharging
Christina,	N. G. sch	173	Petersen & Co	Discharging
Cornelia, Walke	Brit. bk	374	Boyd & Co	Chefoo
Danver Family,	Brit. bk	405	Danver & Co	Laid up
Edgar Ross, Binder	N. G. bk	278	Pasedag & Co	F'chow & A'tralia
Golden Dragon,	Brit. bk	505	W. Nicholls & Co	Discharging
Hector, Von Harten	N. G. sch	129	Pasedag & Co	Discharging
Helpmate, Reid	Brit. bk	336	Boyd & Co	Discharging
Hermann, Thede	N. G. bk	204	Petersen & Co	Takao
Hindu,	N. G. sch	197	Petersen & Co	Tamsui
Hongkong,	N. G. bk	227	Pasedag & Co	Foochow
L y 6 Hermanos, Tremoya	Span. bk	410	Brown & Co	Manila
Johann Henrich,	N. G. bg	180	Pasedag & Co	Kelung
Looking,	N. G. bk	806	Petersen & Co	Discharging
Margarita, Petersen	N. G. bk	350	Petersen & Co	Discharging
Maria,	N. G. bk	327	Petersen & Co	Discharging
Meteor,	Brit. bk	230	Tait & Co	Discharging
Oscar,	Dan. bk	200	Elles & Co	In Dock
The Cedar,	Brit. bk	337	Elles & Co	Discharging
Wilhelm, Ulrich	N. G. bk	201	Pasedag & Co	Repairing

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